Boston, Tuesday, March 26, 1935

The Christian Science Monitor

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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• Editorials •

Bluffing Is Poor Diplomacy

NO ONE can be surprised that Britain, France and Italy are having some trouble about a new approach to Germany. They did apparently agree that Sir John Simon should speak for all of them in his present conversations with Chancellor Hitler. Is it too much to hope that they have in some measure also recognized the need for more genuinely peaceful methods than the old "power diplomacy"? For surely the failure of that approach should now be clear.

A bluff always looks a bit ridiculous when called. The ancient and outworn game of diplomatic bluffing in which the former allies have been indulging in recent weeks has been thoroughly and embarrassingly exposed by Germany's announcement of open arming in defiance of the Versailles Treaty. The business of trying to make peace with an olive branch in one hand and a sword in the other—a very big sword—stands revealed for what it is, a self-contradictory and futile enterprise. It became ridiculous the minute Germany picked up a sword herself.

No one but must regret that the Germans should feel that their honor and liberty are to be measured in armaments. But no one in the countries that employ that yardstick themselves is in any position to throw stones of condemnation. Nations which have not only refused to reduce their arms but felt bound to increase them even while demanding German disarmament are very much in the position of the rich man who says to the needy: "Oh, you really don't need money; it's an awful burden and nuisance, and almost sure to get you into trouble with your neighbors."

It now appears that Germany has extricated the former allies from that hypocritical position. The sooner they stop clinging to the tattered remnants of the old attitude, the better. And the sooner all concerned drop the effort to make peace with a sword lightly cloaked in olive branches the better. It would be a pity were Germany now to adopt not only her neighbors' reliance on arms but their bluffing use of them. For arms today are supposed to be used only for defense; that is what every nation says about its own. Actually they are chiefly employed in offensive diplomacy.

That is as true for Japan and America in the Pacific as it is for Germany and her neighbors in Europe. Ships are being built with far less prospect of being used by admirals in battle than by diplomats in bluffing. And everywhere this bluffing business is provocative and dangerous. Moreover, it does nothing to establish peace based on justice. Power diplomacy is no fairer and only temporarily safer than war itself. For bluffing sows the very distrust and ill will which causes a piling up of weapons such as we see today and such as has always eventually led to open hostilities.

Commenting on the first day's conversations between the British Foreign Minister and Chancellor Hitler, the Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, organ of the German Foreign Office, said:

> Germany threatens no one, neither now nor in the future, but there is a remarkable tendency in some foreign countries to think that the long overdue realization of Germany's claim to equality can be answered by various threats of force. The method promises no kind of positive success.

It should be clear by now that bluffing is not only dangerous; it is inefficient. No self-respecting country will submit to threats. They should have no place in the epochal negotiations now in progress. The fact that Germany is now also equipped for power diplomacy should show the futility of it. For only as bluffing stops and diplomacy begins to seek what is fair and right, rather than what can be imposed by force or the threat of force, will peace in Europe be found to rest on something more secure than the peoples' dwindling horror of war.

Spring Fashion Note

STYLISTS and designers unhesitatingly decree what the well-dressed individual should wear in springtime. Cut, color, and material of garments are largely determined by accepted arbiters. But no one ventures to issue orders as to how faces should be arrayed.

Isn't there a call for new and better styles to greet the season when "a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove," and when "crocus fires are kindling one by one"? One is saddened by the preponderance of hard lines, of mirthless, worried expressions that meet us in the crowded street.

What is a proper vernal face, anyway? Should the corners of the mouth turn up, or down? Are dimples to be worn? May one display a physiognomy that is "one vast, substantial smile," like Mrs. Fezziwig's? Is there any edict against chuckling right out loud?

How refreshing, after the fatigue of cosmic problems, to see and hear two substantial citizens standing on the street corner, shaking with laughter! There are times when, as Stevenson suggested, a happy person is a better find than a five-pound note.

"A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market." Then, why not a cheerful countenance beneath the new hat? Let those drooping mouth corners be uptilted. There is generally something amusing even in the most dismal situation. Surely a poor joke is better than none at all.

Why not, as a choice item in the new spring ensemble, a countenance of cheer? It will adorn oneself in particular, and help succor a rather somber world in general.

Critical Days in Congress

WITH the big work relief bill passed by the Senate, a reappraisal of the legislative situation and Mr. Roosevelt's hold on Congress is in order. The fact seems to be that while there have been long delays in the House and Senate it is too early to say that the New Deal program is in danger; and further, that in view of the importance of the work relief bill itself, some delays were almost inevitable.

From now on, however, the critical period begins. Congress is about half way through what would be the life of an average session. It has passed only one major piece of legislation and, while this is a very major one indeed, a score of other measures clamor for enactment. From now on Congress must mind its step if it is to finish by hot weather, or accomplish what Mr. Roosevelt desires.

Back in January, when Congress met, Mr. Roosevelt put before it a tremendous program. It represented proposals which in normal times could hardly have been accomplished in two years of legislative work. Furthermore, the White House found it wise to adopt a more conciliatory tone toward Congress to replace its earlier emergency-born role of dictator. Both of these circumstances were calculated to produce delay. The mere mass of the proposed program, and the slackening of White House compulsion, slowed down procedure. It soon appeared, first, that Mr. Roosevelt would be lucky if he got all his bills through before adjournment; and second, that these proposals would require the lubricating effect of compromises, amendments and modifications.

On the other hand, the compulsion upon the Administration for results at this session has been fairly obvious. It has a big majority, the time is ripe for action, and if bills can be disposed of now then next year's session can be kept short, which is politically desirable before a presidential election. Also, in the constant Roosevelt duel between reform and recovery, there is probably better chance for reform legislation this year than next. All these factors, then, tend to make the events of the next few months in Congress of paramount importance to the New Deal program.

Probably the four bills, or group of bills, which the White House would consider most immediately important are the social security program; the plan to revise and centralize the banking structure; the bill to regulate public utilities and perhaps wipe out holding companies; and the proposed two-year extension and revision of NRA, with the probable strengthening of the collective bargaining enforcement features. In addition, there are the new food and drug bill, the amendments to the farm act; proposed subsidies and regulation of railroads, steamships and motor transport, and a dozen other matters.

The talk of an alleged "breakdown" of administration leadership in Congress does not seem—thus far—to be justified. Congress normally behaves a good deal like a high school student who dallies for most of the semester but finishes with a rush as examinations and hot weather approach. But this anticipated burst of speed in Congress must begin soon if the New Deal program is not to bog down. In fact, the critical period has already begun. Behind the scenes leaders are already discussing, despite denials, what bills they will press, what compromises they will offer, what measures they will scrap. From now on there will be a heightening interest in the congressional stage, and a growing necessity for strong leadership.

"Lest We Forget"

FOR some years after the armistice another war was generally declared "unthinkable." Why unthinkable? Simply because the horrors of the last one were so vivid in the memories of all. Now, however, a new generation of eager, adventurous youth has come to manhood, while with the preceding generation time has been laying a softening mist of glamour over the stark realities of human butchering.

It would appear obvious, then, that to keep war "unthinkable" the world should not be permitted to develop further delusions about war. Canadian veterans, evidently with this thought in mind, have prepared an official motion picture of the World War compiled from the archives of the allied and enemy records. Although it depicts mainly Canada's part, and the major features only in a general way, the effect is as poignantly realistic as could be desired. Destruction and acute misery in all their sordid and ghastly details are portrayed as they occurred.

The picture closes with the words: "Was it a war to end war? Did it attain its desired end—or did it not? Seek the answer within your own hearts." How many people today would answer that the war achieved its purpose? And yet if the memory of the world's greatest blunder was still vividly alive in their hearts, how could they answer otherwise?

Cape Cod Skippers

Book News of the Day

MASSACHUSETTS maritime history is rooted deep in Cape Cod soil. Sea captains flourished on the dunes. Henry C. Kittredge deserves credit for a splendid biographical harvest. His SHIPMASTERS OF CAPE COD (Houghton Mifflin. Boston: $3.50) is a lively chronicle of the Yankee seafarers of sailing days.

He covers a century and a half of their exploits. He demolishes the theory that these Cape Codders were provincial. There is an account of Daniel Webster's court case at Dennis, for example, wherein a question arose concerning the nature of the channel in the harbor of Owhyhee. Counsel for the opposition proposed calling a special witness to explain the point to the jury. The shrewd Mr. Webster detected a significant smile on the face of a juror. Had any of them seen the entrance to Owhyhee, he interposed? Seven of them stood up to testify they knew the entrance to Owhyhee very well.

These men saw life in the world's ports, mingled with the princes of other lands, ran enemy blockades, dared the perils of the sea.

Somehow it seems like a remote phase of American history. Yet as late as 1900, Mr. Kittredge recalls, Warren Lincoln, who kept the general store in Brewster, could tell townsfolk a hair-raising yarn about an encounter with pirates when he was a cabin boy with Capt. Freeman Mayo in the brig Iris.

Coasting was a profitable business before railroading days. The Cape had flocks of coasters skimming the offshore horizons "from Saco to Savannah." The West Indies trade attracted many small Cape craft, too. These bustling coasters nailed the "W. I. Goods" sign to many a rural New England store.

Ships were small, but the courage of their captains was great. Capt. John Kendrick of Harwich crossed the Pacific five times in a forty-foot sloop. Capt. Isaac Clark, in the ship Financier out of Brewster, was the first American seaman to enter the White Sea trade. Capt. Ebenezer Sears of Yarmouth commanded the first American merchant ship to round the Cape of Good Hope. William Sturgis of Barnstable was a captain in the northwest fur trade at the ripe age of nineteen. Capt. Asa Eldridge brought home to Yarmouth the prize of all sailing conquests. His record Atlantic crossing in the Rockland clipper Red Jacket has never been bettered. New York to Liverpool, thirteen days, one hour!

The woods around Yarmouth particularly were full of sea captains. At one time there were fifty of them living within a radius of two miles. Mr. Kittredge deals with a fair cross section of Cape captains. No single book could do justice to them all. But the names the author mentions do typify the dynasty of Yankee skippers that once ruled the salty kingdom of Cape Cod. H. T.

A Timely Prod

If This Be Treasure

IT WAS at that season when one is fairly pursued through the streets of London by the daffodils. They are piled in barrows at every corner, and in the parks golden armies of them march up the hills and along the curving walks and conduct maneuvers under all the beech trees.

Coming into the hall of our small, dingy hotel with an armload of them one afternoon, I was stopped rather shyly by a gray-haired woman.

"Have you seen the ones along Hyde Park Lane?" she inquired, touching a petal with gentle fingers.

"I will tomorrow," I said.

"I'm quite in despair over mine," she said. "They never get that brisk look."

And in answer to my utterly blank expression she added: "Pastel."

"What a perfect place London must be for that," I said. "It is so full of color."

"Oh, do you think so?" She was plainly delighted. "Most people find it dull. . . ."

"But," I protested with some heat, "the flowers everywhere, and the uniforms . . ."

"And the blue haze through the trees, and the bright paint on the buses," then with a little laugh she suggested: "You really must come along with me sometime."

In due time I "came along." Down into the narrow streets of Chelsea to sketch a diminutive house whose windows were spilling over with tulips. Out to Kew for the bewitchment of the bluebells, spread like acres of blue water in the green wood.

It was a nice way to be seeing London for the first time. And I proved so useful at carrying a camp chair or a box of colored chalks that quite soon I was being asked to tea. The small studio-lounge where my hostess served crumpets beside her coal fire was an oddly pleasant place crowded with unfinished sketches, books, and eighteenth century furniture.

And here one might catch a glimpse of her husband who disappeared for days at a time into the dim fastnesses of the British Museum, to emerge with all manner of spectacular discoveries. He wrote papers for learned societies and one of his lesser hobbies was place names.

Once, apparently actuated by that false sense of well-being which crumpets always inspire in me, I got thoroughly involved in an argument with him on the origin of "minster." Immediately I was bogged down in Bebingminster, Lytchett Minster, Iwerne Minster, Lullingminster, Nunnaminster, Sturminster Newton and all their aunts, uncles and second cousins. With no defense against such a lusty family I welcomed an early defeat.

As the bright English spring slipped gently toward summer our hotel began to assume a brilliance of its own. This was partly due to the arrival of a brace of painters who proceeded to bestow a startling freshness upon walls and woodwork, but it also came about through other things.

One afternoon just before dusk had captured the street the family arrived on leave from India. There were not too many of them: the parents, several small children and a Nannie. But their luggage overflowed into the halls, and although the parents succeeded in concealing their pleasure at being back in London again, the children made no attempt to.

For at least a week my breakfasts were enlivened by the questions with which they plied their patient Nannie. If they rode in the park would they have those fuzzy little ponies like all the other children? Was Peter Pan ever a really truly little boy, and did he have to eat junket? If they saved their thr'pence would Nannie take them riding on a bus . . . way up top?

And there was the young lady who was to be presented at the second court. With her mother she descended upon the place and took the largest suite on the second floor. Nothing was actually said. Nobody gossiped about it in corners or over tea cups, and yet it hung in the air as intangible as sunlight.

Everyone knew what county family they belonged to, and at what hour the sewing woman came in the mornings. The style of the gown was a matter for prolonged consideration and the question of who should make the slippers nearly caused a schism. And when the great, the momentous day arrived it is quite certain that I was not the only one to watch from behind the enshrouding window curtains as she drove off in her hired carriage.

It is pleasant to search the byways of memory, to get things sorted out and put in place. But it seems hard to find just the right pigeonhole to keep the inconsequentia of a London spring. What I probably need is a stout oaken chest with iron bands that opens with a key as long as my arm from the wrist to the elbow. E. W. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Itinerant Share Cropper

By Frank L. Perrin

NATURALLY enough, and ever hopefully, the search for the "forgotten man" continues. We were told, and made to believe, even as recently as a year ago, that he is the average American farmer, the small landed proprietor who, since the invasion of that territory west of the Alleghenies, has maintained, often against great odds, the traditions of economic independence and stability which have preserved for three generations, at least, the spiritual and political stamina of a courageous and steadfast sector of communal life. But the American farmer who came into and safeguarded the heritage bequeathed by pioneering forbears declined to qualify as the long-sought witness, or to be labeled "Exhibit A" in the collection of sympathy-provoking examples of the alleged failure of anybody's politico-industrial system. He insisted that he was not on trial and that, except as a volunteer, he could not be called on for testimony.

There may have been times in quite recent years when the farm owners in the great grain belt which embraces the easily tillable areas of the western country were tempted to cast their lot with the malcontents and the drifters. In many sections the farmers who survived the "unwatering" process following the brief land-boom years faced an actual crisis. In many cases their lands, or portions of them, had been recaptured after speculators and ambitious land grabbers had failed to carry out contracts for their purchase. Many had, quite unwisely, mortgaged their homesteads in attempting to acquire additional or adjoining land for themselves at inflated prices.

The readjusting process was difficult. In some cases the interest rate was reduced by the voluntary action of banks and other mortgagees, and the assessed valuation was lowered in some of the states. But in the meantime the tax rate had been increased sufficiently to impose an almost unbearable burden. Those with money who sought investments in tax-exempt securities had made it easy for states, municipalities and school districts to borrow money even in excess of their actual needs. The result has been that in almost every section the farmers have become debtors far beyond their present ability to pay. But despite this the farm-owner refuses to take a place in the ranks of forgotten men.

At last, it appears, there have been found those who are willing to be thus labeled and classified. Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader in the United States and recently the nominee of that party as a presidential candidate, has found them among the tenant farmers, or share croppers of the South. Mr. Thomas might, likewise, find others in the wheat and corn belts of the Middle West, where they have toiled and eked out a precarious existence since that time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Their number has been increased, it is true, by the readjusting processes of recent years and the surrender, voluntarily or otherwise, of paper titles to lands which the more adventuresome sought to purchase without capital.

I have known the western farmer, owner and tenant, for quite a number of years. Not every owner, so called, is industrious, far-sighted or progressive. Not every renter is proverbially thriftless. But those characteristics which we see manifested in every walk of life seem to distinguish, as members of two distinct classes, one from the other.

Had our friend Mr. Thomas been determined to present a more nearly correct picture of present-day conditions among share croppers he might well have chosen a more representative array of witnesses than the under-privileged itinerant croppers on the unproductive lands in some parts of the South. Since reconstruction days the one-mule farmer, white or black, has stood as the prototype of poverty and hopelessness. He is unaffected, either for better or for worse, by economic experiments, except when, by fortuitous chance, he happens to be rewarded for plowing under crops which he might otherwise have produced. No emissary of the New Deal can revolutionize, in a year or in a decade, the established economic, or uneconomic habits and traditions of those in whose behalf Mr. Thomas says he speaks.

It is equally true that the more progressive but perhaps no more prosperous western tenant farmer will decline to align himself with members of the awkward squad being lined up by more or less radical agitators in the South who are seeking aid and sympathy at the hands of the Socialist Party leader. The western and northern share croppers still believe in the capitalist system and will continue to believe in it so long as it provides a responsible fee-holder who offers them an opportunity to produce crops without bearing the burden of interest and land taxes.

The Wide Horizon

"The Short Answer"

Fourth of a series of articles reproducing the final chapter from "Preface to Peace; a Plain Man's Guide," published in London by Messrs. Hamish Hamilton, in New York, as "Peace and the Plain Man," by Harper & Brothers. Reprinted with permission.

By Sir Norman Angell

XXI

Peace would perpetuate an unjust status quo

WOULD another war in which the vanquished of the last were victors give a better status quo than the present one? A victorious Germany would not make a treaty more just than the one we made in 1919. It would necessarily be worse than the present one, because of there being more to avenge, which would therefore give more cause for German resentment. . . . Settlements made by the victors after a war can never correct the injustices of the status quo, only alter their character. The argument that without war you cannot change a fundamentally unjust situation is the stock argument for revolution in Spanish American republics. But much more fundamental changes in political structure and social conditions have been made in Britain this last hundred years than have resulted from all the civil wars of South and Central America. Once rule war out, and means of change other than war are discovered: the claims for rights which in the eighteenth century produced war between Britain and the thirteen colonies are accorded to Australia and Canada and other dominions, not merely without war but without bitterness. The granting of dominion status to Ireland followed upon bitter resistance during two generations to the much less sweeping demands of Gladstonian home rule.

XXII

Avoid war by removing grievances which cause it

We had no Treaty of Versailles to resent in 1914; nor had Italy, nor America, nor had most of the allies that fought against Germany. They fought because German victory would have created such preponderance of power in the world against them that they would have been defenseless. But their victory made Germany defenseless—defenseless against judgment delivered by the rival party to the dispute, and so did not remedy the fundamental difficulty at all.

XXIII

Armies and navies are police

Answers XIX and XX show that armies and navies are instruments by which one of the parties to a dispute becomes its judge. But the purpose of a police force is to prevent the individual from taking the law into his own hands, to restrain the litigant from becoming the judge, the exactly contrary purpose of national forces as they operate for defense under the old system. The problem in the international field is to transfer power from the litigants to the law. The only way by which general defense can be secured is for all to support a rule or law, like that of submission to third-party judgment. When most great states support that law by making common cause against the state that defies it, then defense will be secured by the preponderant power of civilization as a whole.

XXIV

The policy of commitments failed in 1914

Most of the states drawn into the war against Germany (e. g. America, Italy, Roumania, Japan) were not committed beforehand. That freedom did not prevent them from being drawn in. Commitment would have prevented it. If Germany had known to a certainty that by following a certain line of policy she would cause a score of states to take the field against her she would not have followed that line, and there would have been no war.

XXV

The League is impotent—a talking shop

The League can have power only if those who are its members give it power. Where else would the power come from? The French have always wanted to give it power, so have most of its other members. It is we in Britain who have been disposed to hold back. It hardly lies with us, therefore, to talk of its impotence.

The failure in the Sino-Japanese case was due to the failure of the national governments which compose the League to take the same risks for the collective system of defense which they readily take for the individual system.

Since co-operation is impossible without interchange of ideas, talk is inevitable. When misunderstandings arise, there is only one known means of clearing them up—"talks." If there is not talk before a war there will be talk after.

Mirror of Opinion

$4.80 a Minute

THE average layman cannot grasp the significance of an amount of money as huge as the $4,880,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt for the new public works relief program. Perhaps the following will help you to appreciate the immensity of this figure: There are sixty minutes in one hour, 1440 minutes in one day and 525,960 minutes in the average year. In 1935 years there are about 1,017,732,600 minutes. Starting in to spend $4.80 every minute beginning with the first day of the year 1 A. D. would bring the total expenditures up to $4,880,000,000 shortly before the end of this year 1935.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Hopes for Single Pact

Allies Face German Demands

Japan Is Now League Outsider

Canada Likes Colonel Buchan

France Defeats Arms Inquiry

U. S. Honors Greely Long After

EUROPE sees merging of eastern and central European security pacts into one all-embracing pact as possible outcome of the Berlin talks. The difficulty will be in framing an agreement which Germany, with demands said to be for arms equality and full freedom of action, will consent to join in. The Stresa Anglo-French-Italian conference next month will find the former allies analyzing the new situation and preparing a collective approach to Berlin. Europe is a little dazed by the apparent change in Germany's attitude today away from modest expectations of a few months ago. But at least the first step has been taken toward some definite understanding—Mystery has been lifted from Germany's desires and intentions.

¶ Europe turns to Moscow to see what may come from the talks of Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, with the Soviet heads. The conference, which has been complicated by disclosures of the size and scope of the German demands, concerns the eastern security pact, which Russia favors and Berlin disdains. Lithuania claims equal attention, with Germans and others demanding that the alleged Nazi conspirators be saved from sentences of death and imprisonment—Executions will make difficult questions more difficult still.

¶ Japan's resignation from the League of Nations becomes effective as its two-year notice expires. Secretary General Joseph Avenol of the League regrets the loss of an original member, but welcomes Tokyo's promised collaboration. League Delegate Victor Hoo of China protests that Japan cannot leave the League with obligations unfulfilled. Japan went out rather than obey the League order to recant its seizure of Manchuria. Time dims even unrectified offenses—But today puppet Manchoukuo has no official friends except Japan and one small South American state.

¶ Canada is pleased when Col. John Buchan, Conservative member of the British Parliament, is named to succeed the Earl of Bessborough as its Governor General. For the first time the King breaks the tradition of going to the House of Lords for a chief representative overseas. Colonel Buchan, novelist, historian, recent Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland and former soldier, is well known in American scholarly circles. He is the author of 50 books—Perhaps he is the man Canada has waited for to write its stirring epic.

¶ France sees Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin block an arms inquiry such as America is carrying on and Britain about to begin. He wins a vote of confidence in the Chamber after telling the Deputies he will not sanction any move that might betray France's plans for defense. But Deputy Camille Planche reiterates the point that made him move an inquiry—"Cannon merchants are the principal obstacle to disarmament."

¶ Washington sees the Congressional Medal of Honor pinned on Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely for his arctic achievement of 1882. The genial 91-year-old officer doesn't mind the little wait of 53 years after a feat that carried the American flag to "farthest north" and saw him save seven of his men from the death that threatened all 25. With the inroads of tractors, airplanes and radios polar exploration just isn't what it used to be. General Greely casts light on a lifetime of perils survived—"During 74 years in the army I never got drunk once."

¶ The Irish Free State Government resorts to force in handling the Irish Republican Army where soft methods have not succeeded. Eighty leaders are jailed, following revolver attacks on Dublin policemen by youths on bicycles. Previously the rebellious I. R. A. announced support of the Dublin tramworkers' strike in opposition to the Government's effort to move cars under military protection. President de Valera early denounced Cosgrave's arresting of I. R. A. men and gave them every liberty—But the slap back has converted him to the Cosgrave idea.

¶ Somerville, Mass., sees the failure of a carefully planned robbery of the $50,000 pay roll of the Ford Motor Company. Guard Meadville at the plant gate is overpowered by three bandits and one prepares to change into the guard's uniform and direct the approaching armored truck to the place planned for the robbery. But the guard tells the robbers not to be fools, that he has already given a signal that has filled the yard with bristling guns. The startled bandits leap for their car and escape—Guard Meadville will be rewarded for those bristling guns that existed only in a quick imagination.

'Pay as You Fight' Supported By Baruch as Part of Plan To Keep Nation Out of War

Favors Fair Price Commission to Make Adjustments in Event of Conflict—Reveals Sale of All Securities Before Serving Government

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the President's committee to take the profits out of war, told members of the Senate munitions inquiry committee today that he was in substantial agreement with their proposal to conduct future wars on a "pay-as-you-fight" basis.

Speaking from experience gained as chairman of the War Industries Board, Mr. Baruch, declared, "I favor heartily the principle of 'paying as you fight.' It is a subject that I have discussed and have heard discussed for several years. I was glad to see the emphasis placed upon it in the Flynn report.

"To that point and to certain others in that document, I give my whole-hearted approval. Our objectives are the same and we can go hand-in-hand toward achievement. Such differences as may exist will be found to be questions of administrative detail rather than broad basic policy."

A Starting Point

Mr. Baruch described his proposal for fixing a price-ceiling at the outset of a conflict as merely "something to start from." He advocated the establishment of a fair price commission to make adjustments upward or downward as necessity might require and a heavy excess profits tax to recapture any war profits "which might strain through the price stabilization sieve."

The McSwain bill for freezing prices, soon to be voted on by the House, was termed inadequate by Mr. Baruch because it makes no provision for a war-tax program. Representative John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina, sponsor of the bill, had informed him, Mr. Baruch said, that he was leaving the tax side of the program to the House Ways and Means Committee to formulate.

Action Needed Now

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan reminded Mr. Baruch that Ogden Mills when Secretary of the Treasury had advised the War Policies Committee that it was unfeasable to draft a wartime tax law until war was declared. "Do you agree with that?" he asked the financier.

"No," replied Mr. Baruch.

"Neither do I," said the Senator.

Mr. Baruch advocated license of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Economic War Against Japan Charged to U. S.

Spokesman Tells Conference at Worcester of Tokyo's Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 27—Despite high-sounding words of peace, the United States and the world actually are carrying on an economic war against Japan, was the charge made here today before the Regional Conference on the Cause and Cure of War by T. S. Miyakawa, secretary of Japan's Chamber of Commerce.

Before startled delegates had a chance to regain their breath, the fiery Japanese speaker charged that the Hawley-Smoot tariff—which provides among other things high duties against Nipponese wares—is a more accurate indication of America's peace attitude than the Kellogg-Briand pact.

Throwing barbed hooks into what he apparently regards as vain peace pretenses, Mr. Miyakawa demanded equal economic, social and "psychological" rights for Japan with the rest of the world.

Japan's Policy Clarified

Sweeping aside Senator Gerald P. Nye's previous assertions that war is engendered and promoted by munitions manufacturers, Mr. Miyakawa advanced his belief that dealers in raw materials with their demands for hoarding and tariffs constitute the real menace to peace. His remarks were carefully cloaked in the usual soft Foreign Office phrases, but his ideas crashed upon the scene with startling clarity.

If they can be taken as official,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Senate Expected To Halt Pink Slip From Being Aired

Debate on Income Tax Publicity Measure Points to Repeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—Pink slips that have nestled inside income tax returns of millions of Americans will never see the light of publicity as the result of anticipated action by the Senate, following earlier action by the House.

The pink slip was "born to blush unseen," Washington has decided.

Following the debate yesterday in the Senate it is believed to be only a question of hours before the whole proposal for making public property the intimate details of individual incomes will be discarded.

La Follette Defends It

As a result, millions of early spring pink slips will flutter into oblivion in the wastepaper baskets of internal revenue collectors all over the nation, and the names and figures which they record will never see the daylight.

The House repealed the publicity provision two weeks ago, 302 to 98. In the Senate debate yesterday, Senator Robert M. La Follette (R) of Wisconsin had the opportunity

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Lowell's Interview Explodes in Face Of Wily Reporter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 27—When the president emeritus of Harvard University, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, grants an interview—that's news!

Here to speak before the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War last night Dr. Lowell unwittingly—at first—chatted amiably with a reporter in a back room of Mechanics Hall just before his speech. But when he learned that he was speaking to a reporter his lips shut tight beneath his walrus mustache and he tapped his foot in a most annoyed manner.

"Young man," said the educator who has foiled more attempts at interviews than any foreign diplomat at Geneva, "this might be called an interview to refuse an interview. I have never broken my rule of not granting interviews to the press—nor do I intend to now."

Then he slowly placed his hands behind him and stared at the tips of his patent leather shoes. Suddenly the Harvard patriarch looked up with a half smile: "I suppose I'm as difficult to you newspaper reporters as you are to me," he said.

"Yes, sir—I mean, no, sir," the reporter stammered, astonished at even getting an interview to refuse an interview. But he was quickly brought to earth, for Dr. Lowell curtly turned away with a "Well, good evening. I'm glad to have seen you," and left the reporter holding the doorknob on the outside of the door.

Then Dr. Lowell reversed the tables on all of the press immediately after the speech. He disappeared with the only copy of his very scholarly address. It was only after a frantic search that it was found in the hands of a woman to whom he had handed it, as he fled downstairs from the press, afterward.

Midwest Republican Chiefs Lay Plans to Shift G. O. P. From Effete East Westward

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—Plans to swing the Republican Party away from conservative or eastern-seaboard domination and evolve for the 1936 campaign a brand of prairie Progressivism intended as an alternative to the New Deal were launched here yesterday.

Party leaders from Kansas and near-by states, recognizing the paucity of ideas and programs within the G. O. P. at this date when precampaigning should be under way, have incubated an ambitious program designed to give President Roosevelt stiff opposition next year.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, himself mentioned as a presidential candidate, made the announcement here, and William Allen White is said to be in charge of the platform drafting.

Leaders Watchfully Waiting

Sitting tight, watching developments, are those who hold the real reins within the Republican organization, notably Charles D. Hilles, committeeman from New York. And the ultimate struggle for control of the party may be deferred until the national convention next year.

It is toward the convention that the prairie Progressives are aiming. Their plans, which sprang from informal hotel-room conferences after Kansas Day exercises last month, look toward the formation of a bloc which could dominate the convention.

Concretely, the plan is to call a preliminary "national convention" at Kansas City in May, with delegates from congressional districts in 10 or 12 states—Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, New Mexico, possibly Michigan, Indiana, and a few others.

Task for White

With William Allen White, the Emporia editor and liberal leader, presiding over the resolutions committee, it would be the task of this convention to evolve a midwestern progressive program, form a bloc designed to sell it to the country and push it through the regular national nominating convention a year later.

Party leaders in the East and Far West have long recognized that Republicanism's hopes for revival lie in the development of an attractive program under the leadership of some attractive figure originating from between the Alleghanies and the Rockies.

Announcement of the program yesterday was perhaps expedited to neutralize the effects of former President Hoover's statement at Sacramento, which to these liberal leaders smacked too much of a return to policies—particularly farm policies—which lost solid G. O. P. farming states in 1932.

Some Doubt Hoover Value

In the view of these left-wingers, Mr. Hoover's voice is a detrimental rather than a helpful political influence on the whole. Many of them—like Mr. White—have the warmest

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Two Old War Horses Are on Way In Answer to Farm Boy's Plea

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—It's taking the entire United States field artillery to do it, but Buffalo and Reno, a couple of bewildered artillery horses, are bound for a "soft" job before the plow on a farm at Volin, S. D.

Buffalo and Reno were loaded onto an army truck and started on a 550-mile journey to Volin yesterday amid a rousing farewell at Fort Sheridan, because 12-year-old Leroy Johnson wrote a letter on March 1 and because the United States field artillery backed him up.

"I am writing to see if you might have an old team of artillery horses that are too old to be of any use, that you could give away," Leroy said in a letter addressed to the "U. S. War Department (artillery)," and posted to Washington, D. C.

"You see," he added, "my dad has a farm here of 300 acres, with a big mortgage on it, and we have only one team of old mares, one gray and one black. I am 13 years old this coming June, and my brother Roger will be 11 this spring, and us boys would like to help our dad do some farm work this year. . . . My dad says he cannot afford to buy any horses, so I thought I would try and see if I could not help him some way. P. S.—My dad's name—Charley J. Johnson."

On March 6 Maj. Gen. Upton Birnie Jr., chief of the field artillery, wrote to Leroy saying among other things that "the Government requires that these devoted and loyal old veterans of the artillery be sold, and for that reason none can be given you," but Leroy wasn't told that despite this, a way was found to comply with the requirements.

An appeal is being sent to each officer and enlisted man in the artillery, including those in Hawaii, the Philippines, and Panama, asking an average of three cents to cover the cost of the horses, sold yesterday at public auction.

A newspaper representative bought them and shortly thereafter Buffalo and Reno were on their way, while newspaper and movie cameras recorded the event for posterity.

The price was $35.

American Bar Starts Drive On Shysters

Association Urges Local Groups to Rid Profession of Scourge

Quick Action Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27—Rid the legal profession of unethical lawyers at once, the American Bar Association urged state and local bar units today as it launched a drive with publication of a survey of state disciplinary procedure.

The need for more strenuous action to disbar the shyster was put frankly before the nation's lawyers by the association.

"Unquestionably there has been considerable inertia in this field," declared the committee on professional ethics which made the report. "The need for vigorous action is very plain, and if lawyers did not already realize it, the biting comments of the press of the country and in the current magazines are sufficiently pointed to call it to their attention."

The entire bar has been unjustly indicted by the public because of the unethical practices of a few members, the committee asserts.

Quick Action Needed

"We should immediately institute and speedily prosecute disciplinary proceedings against the extremely negligible number of members of the bar who have been false to their oaths of office . . . false to the public," the reports continues.

"The public inquires if the bar is ready, able and willing to rid itself of such malefactors. We trust that a satisfactory answer to this question will be made shortly by the bar of the whole country."

Two things are needed to purge the bar, the committee declares. One is the will to do so, on the part of the profession; the other is effective procedure. The American Bar Association can only indirectly arouse sentiment, the report continues, holding that the most effective work of the national association must be in the direction of assisting the states to improve their disciplinary methods.

State Procedure Varies

Procedure differs rather widely in different states, the report showed. As a result, the percentage of lawyers disbarred showed wide variations. Assuming that the ethical standards of the bar are not widely divergent in the different states, it was pointed out astonishingly that the ratio of lawyers disbarred in the last five years ranged from eight to every 10,000 lawyers in two states to 100 per 10,000 in four others.

Illinois disbarred 88 lawyers in the five-year period, while its next-door neighbor, Indiana, reported that it had disbarred "perhaps two or three." Indiana's own comment shows that the State Bar Association sees the need for improvement in procedure: "The procedure for expelling a member of the association,"

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

They Piloted Japanese and League Policy in Crisis

Left, Wide World; Upper Center, I. N. A.; Right, Keystone

Key Men in Japan's Withdrawal From League

The Earl of Lytton, Chairman of League Commission of Inquiry, Sent to Manchuria on Sino-Japanese Dispute, Left. Upper Center—Paul Hymans, President of Extraordinary Assembly Which Indirectly Condemned Japanese Action in Manchuria. Lower Center—Yosuke Matsuoka, Who Led Japanese Delegation Out of Assembly. Right—Viscount Makoto Saito, Former Premier Who Gave Notice Two Years Ago of Japan's Intention to Withdraw.

Japan Promises To Help League As It Casts Off

Tokyo Retains Seats in Court, Labor Office and Arms Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 27—Today the two years' notice given by Japan of its withdrawal from membership in the League of Nations expires, and its resignation becomes effective.

Secretary General Joseph Avenol made a statement regretting the loss of an original member, but welcoming the promised policy of collaboration. The Japanese Consul General in Geneva, Masayuki Yokoyama, affirmed in an authorized statement that Japan does not mean to ignore the League as an important international organization, nor its humanitarian activities. On the other hand, Japan's preponderant position in the East cannot be ignored by the League, he said.

Are Obligations Met?

The Chinese delegate to the League, Victor Hoo, is critical of the declaration by the Secretary General unless authorized by the Council, and denies Japan's exoneration from her obligations toward the League.

Under the first article of the Covenant, it was provided, in order to prevent precipitate action, that two years must elapse between the date of the announcement of an intention to withdraw, and the date on which the nation should be deemed to no longer belong to the League. Even after two years, however, a member can only leave if "all its international obligations and all its obligations under the Covenant shall have been fulfilled."

Technical Difficulties

Have Japan's obligations been fulfilled? It was precisely because they were considered not to be fulfilled two years ago that Japan decided to leave the League, and certainly it has made no effort since then to carry out the wishes of the League. Accordingly, it would appear under strict League law that Japan cannot resign before it has settled all its affairs with the League and has obtained a certificate of good conduct.

Obviously that is a purely theo-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Foreign Imports Stir Bay State

Curley & Co. and WBZ Separate

Use More Fish Drive Planned

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Cotton Cloth—Stirs Debate on International Ground

Unknowingly Massachusetts and Japan exchanged fire today on an international stage involving that very significant industry, cotton cloth.

While T. S. Miyakawa, secretary of Japan's Chamber of Commerce, was electrifying delegates to the regional conference on the Cause and Cure of War at Worcester, by declaring that Japan must be permitted equality of trade with the rest of the world, a legislative hearing in Boston debated the advisability of asking President Roosevelt to establish embargoes or quotas on imports of competitive manufactured goods.

At the same time, Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, informed the Monitor with alarm that imports of cotton goods from Japan had leaped from 30,000 square yards a month to nearly 6,000,000 square yards a month within a year. The cloth is of a quality and price that competes directly with Massachusetts goods.

Mr. Miyakawa said Japan must have free trade or war will result. But speakers at the hearing were equally forceful in demanding immediate halt to imports.

All this lent color to a drama that occupied three stages, and in which the principals were ignorant of what was occurring on the others.

Further interest was given proceedings in the State House by the apparent amalgamation of interests in support of the embargo resolution. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Labor Federation, and George Barnes, representing Associated Industries—both usually on opposite sides of the fence—joined today in fighting for the resolution. Both warned that American industry cannot long survive under present competitive conditions.

Radio News—WBZ and Curley Connections Dissolved

Governor Curley, unable to control his Republican opposition broadcasts, was today off the schedule of Station WBZ at his own curt request. Hereafter, he and his secretary, Richard D. Grant, will speak from Station WNAC.

For weeks, a dispute had been unsolved between Governor and broadcasting officials. The Republicans, said Mr. Curley, had attacked him personally in their opposition broadcasts. That violated the original understanding of the Governor. Republican leaders were to have confined themselves to issues, and not personalities.

The National Broadcasting Company, having heard personalities frequently mentioned in the Curley and Grant broadcasts, refused to suppress the Republicans, when doing likewise.

Faced with that ultimatum, the Governor withdrew the sound of his silvery syllables from WBZ. The Republican broadcasts will presumably continue, while Governor and secretary hold forth on a different wave length.

Fish Industry—State to Help Promote Products

For weeks the fishing industry has been protesting its lot. Low-priced fish from neighboring countries, principally Canada, have ruined the market, say the fishermen. Governor Curley promised to do something about it.

First thing to be done will be higher tariff schedules and other limitations to exclude fish products of other countries if the Governor's first conference on the subject has its way. Meeting today with members of his council and the fishing industry, these points were incorporated in a resolution.

In addition the following program was outlined:

1. An intensive program of advertising and education to be arranged by several state departments.

2. A one-third increase of consumption of fish in state institutions which would result in a $30,000 annual saving.

3. A proposed house-to-house canvass to promote increased consumption of fish to be conducted by 500 to 1000 ERA workers.

4. Suggested increased use of fish in city and town institutions.

Wholesale Rescue—Lineman Is Hero of N. H. Fire

A telephone lineman was driving his truck along a road near Plaistow, N. H., yesterday afternoon.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New Strike Crisis Threatens to Tie Up Shipping on Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (AP)—A new crisis, recalling that which led to last summer's general marine strike, confronted the Pacific coast water fronts today.

Major steamship companies aligned themselves at least partially with oil tanker operators, more than 30 of whose craft have been tied up for more than two weeks, by refusing to grant or arbitrate demands of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union for preferential employment.

Almost simultaneously, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said negotiations between tanker operators and their union seamen have been, so far, fruitless, and named a special board of mediation to seek settlement of that walkout. Her action was announced after she had left for the East.

The companies said they were willing to negotiate questions of wages, hours and working conditions but that it was useless to proceed until an understanding has been reached on the vital point of our entire freedom of selection of masters and licensed deck officers for our vessels.

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Super-Pact Looms With Berlin Talks

Blanket Accord Likely to Combine Local Understandings

Parley Fails to Get German Army Cut

Moscow, Warsaw, Prague All Included in Eden's Exploratory Tour

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 27—Merging of eastern and central European security pacts into one all-embracing European pact is seen as a possible outcome of the Anglo-German talks which came to a conclusion yesterday.

It is idle to deny that the conversations have failed to bring agreement on any of the questions raised in the Anglo-French communiqué of February 3. But it is emphasized this was not their intention. It is held to be at least something to the good that these discussions—in the words of the official communiqué—were "carried on in the frankest and friendliest spirit" and that it was established that the aim of both powers is "to secure and strengthen the peace of Europe by promoting international co-operation."

What Is Co-operation

It is on the basis of this latter phrase, which avoids mentioning either the Eastern or the Danubian pact, that observers consider the next approach to the security problem will be through a general European pact embodying local understandings. Britain is known to have favored this method for some time past.

The important question then arises whether such a treaty can be formulated so that it can secure German support, or whether it will be concluded without Germany.

Hitler's Arms Statistics

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, is understood to have included detailed statistics concerning the armaments of neighboring states, thus evidencing that Germany's claims were extremely modest. He referred to the map of Europe showing Germany's geographical position and its long line of frontier as compared with the French, for example. Russia's present armaments and future armament plans were also cited as unanswerable arguments supporting the German case.

Man For Man

In the armaments question Germany now demands absolute numerical equality with other powers, which is a tremendous difference from the position a few months ago, when Germany appeared ready to agree to a definitely lower ratio than other powers.

This country is ready to do as much as other powers toward armament reduction—but no more and no less—it was maintained. It is now time for other powers to take the initiative, it was declared.

As to League

Germany's return to the League of Nations, it was made clear, will only be possible when this country is granted what it considers complete equality with other great powers. Its objections to the Eastern European Pact are understood to have been primarily on the ground that it fears a situation might arise some day in the Far East compelling it to fulfill such commitments.

Regarding the Danubian Pact, Germany desires a clearer definition of what nonintereference in Austria actually means. Is it, for example, "noninterference" when Italian money is financing the Heimwehr forces?

Memel Verdict

Yesterday's discussions were interrupted when the new Kaunas treason trial verdict was known in order to enable Herr Hitler to consult with his Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath. Later, Herr Hitler, it is affirmed, indicated to Sir John Simon that Germany expects the signatory powers of the Memel Statute to exert their influence "to right this shameful wrong."

Captain Eden left last night for Moscow. Sir John Simon returned to London today.

It is emphasized here that the Berlin conversations are but part, though an essential part of the whole body of European discussions which will be carried forward via Moscow, Warsaw and Prague, climaxing in the Stresa conference. Here in Berlin, Germany has had the opportunity of seeing clearly that England at last realizes that peace is one indivisible whole, impossible to achieve and maintain simply by local agreements.

Sarnoff Decorated

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, was decorated today with the Cross of Legion of Honor of France for "pioneering and great accomplishments" in radio. Consul General Charles de Fontnouvelle of France made the presentation.

Foreign Imports Stir Bay State

Curley & Co. and WBZ Separate

Use More Fish Drive Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

Suddenly he noticed smoke ahead. Speeding up the car he saw a house in flames. He rushed in, found two invalid women, carried them out, then picked up an infant and two children and got them out of the house.

There was no fire alarm for miles. But a telephone lineman knows his wires. Up a pole he went, tapped a wire, "put out a call," and both Haverhill and Plaistow fire departments on the way.

The barn was going by this time. The lineman decided to make the job a thorough one. He rushed into the barn. Two smoke-maddened bulls rushed at him. He drove them back with a pitchfork. Finally he got them out into the yard. Then, like Noah's ark unloading, came a line of other animals from the barn—five cows, a horse, 38 sheep, 15 goats and 33 pigs.

His wholesale rescuing cleaned up, Lineman Arthur Bower said: "It wasn't anything, nothing to talk about at all," and drove off. But his associates knew that this heroism was no accident. In 1933 he was given the Vail medal, an award by the New England Telephone & Telephone Company for employees who perform acts of heroism, for saving two victims of an auto accident by competent first aid.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Tax Levy—State Hopes to Cut Under 1934 Rate

Ten cents below the 1934 tax levy. That was the goal today of the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance in recommending a $8,000,000 loan which will permit limiting the tax rate to $37. If the loan isn't made the tax rate will jump to $42.60.

The committee, however, acknowledged that borrowing for current expenses is bad business practice, but thought it better than driving industry and residents away with higher tax rates.

N. E. Industry—Report Shows Decline During Boom

"New England Industry on the Decline," might have been the title of a New England Council study out today. In the greatest boom of all times—1919 to 1929—the largest industrial groups in this region fell off 4 per cent in volume of business.

These groups now represent but a third of the New England economy —where they made up 53 per cent after the war.

Collaborating with the Council in this survey, was the bureau of business research of Boston University. It attributed the greater part of the decline to cheap labor competition from other regions, and from foreign countries.

It was recorded, however, that about half the decline of the great New England industries was made up by advances in smaller business.

[... shift of industry—with old established lines giving place to new ... with exceptional shifts of major importance, New England was depressed before the depression began. It therefore sank less far in the years since 1929. Will it now build up new industries to replace all of the old, and perhaps more? In future Wednesday releases, the bureau and the council will discuss these prospects.]

[A full discussion of this report will be found on the Financial Page.]

Date Bureau — Problem for Shy Freshmen Solved

Quite a number of wide-eyed freshmen at Massachusetts Tech were stumped by the girl problem as the spring prom approached. Where to find the girl? ... Thus the Tech boys have been sheepish freshmen embarrassment. At any rate: Today, Tech boasted a "date bureau."

Come one, come all, it said to the girls. Girls from Wellesley, Radcliffe, Sargent—guaranteed "girls with blue eyes, girls with brown. Girls who wear sequins, girls who don't. Girls who insist on orchids, girls content with the simple gardenia. Girls with whom you don't need any flowers at all for a good time.

Applicants are directed to leave ...

Portable Typewriters

STANDARD MAKES

ALL MODELS

Ward's STATIONERS

57 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

at Beckwith's

DISTINCTIVE NEW RIDING TOGS

Smartly dressed riders will choose these new Spring items ... thrifty shoppers will appreciate these values.

Jodhpurs, whipcord, new colors ... 3.95 to 7.95

Breeches, whipcord and cavalry twill ... 4.45 to 8.95

Shirts, broadcloth—white and tan ... .95 and 1.65

navy, cocoa, dark green 1.95

Riding Hats, soft fur felt, hand blocked, all colors ... 3.35

Gloves, imported capeskin, perforated backs ... 1.95

Sweaters, imported, full fashioned, turtle necks 3.45

Coats, all wool tweeds and meltons, new checks and other new patterns ... 9.45—12.85—14.25

Riding Boots, all leather, tan and black, Goodyear welt ... 5.95

Jodhpur Shoes, fine calfskin ... 5.95

Men's Riding Togs Equally Low in Price

Ask for Free Riding Apparel Catalog

A. BECKWITH & CO. Merchandise Sales Co.

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Mail orders filled.

Forward of Spring!

Have your curtains laundered at March Savings

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY BROOKLINE BEACON 1790

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Boston Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

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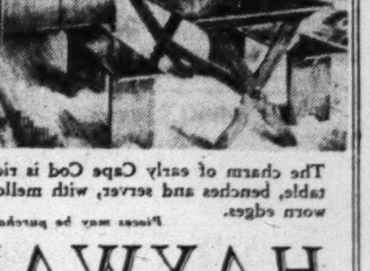

Solid Rock Maple CAPE COD Group $69 Complete

The charm of early Cape Cod is richly expressed in this saw buck table, benches and server, with mellow hand-rubbed wax finish and worn edges. Pieces may be purchased separately.

HAYWARD FURNITURE COMPANY

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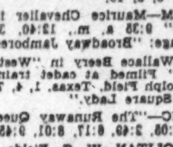
Boston Events

Tonight

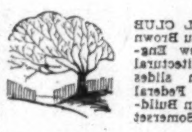
Theaters



Movies

Music

Other Events



Tomorrow

Music

Trade War on Japan Charged by Spokesman

(Continued from Page 1)

they mean that Japan wants free international trade without restriction.

"Japan," he said, "wants peace, but at the same time it is dependent upon world trade.

"We know the horror of war, but some wars are less horrible than economic slavery for hundreds of millions of human beings in the way out of this slavery unless we have free trade."

Mr. Miyakawa pointed out that Japan now has a density of 2800 persons per square mile. This compares with 800 in Germany and Italy.

Narcotics — Federal Agents Uncover Smuggling Attempt

Narcotics, ingeniously concealed in a shipment of books to Boston from Shanghai, China, were today seized and destroyed by Federal agents.

Hultman Case — Commissioner Ready to Deny Charges

Eugene C. Hultman was today confident that every Curley charge against his official conduct will be proved groundless.

"All 30 allegations of the Governor's case in the Governor's Council and the Governor last night.

Hold-Up Foiled — Ford Guard's Wit Saves Pay Roll

Edward T. Meadville went about his business as gatekeeper of the Ford Motor Company at Somerville this morning. An armored truck pulled up. Men with loaded guns delivered the pay roll—one of Boston's largest. They left.

Mr. Meadville looked up suddenly to see a blue steel revolver pointed at him. A quick glance told him that ...

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

After Luncheon

Dinner and After

Late Evening

Sonorous Support Given to Voices By Two-Keyboard Piano

A torrent of voices echoed in Jordan Hall last night, as the Apollo Club male chorus, under the conductorship of Dr. Thompson Stone, rehearsed a program of chorus work.

Weather

Silhouette by NuBone

Semi-Custom Corsets

NuBone foundations create for you the smoothly moulded silhouette that makes you look expertly dressed.

NUBONE CORSET SHOP

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Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union Incorporated

Legal Title

302 MARLBOROUGH STREET, BOSTON

This organization unites women of all creeds in the social welfare work which is the common concern of all and promotes alcohol education so that all people, especially the young people, may know what alcohol is and what it does.

Donations and bequests are solicited for the advancement of this work and may be sent to The Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the above address.

President—MRS. ALICE G. ROPES

Treasurer—MISS MAUD E. FISK

302 MARLBOROUGH STREET, BOSTON

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Several Massachusetts legislators, who are about Curley foes, are spreading the word, in guarded tones, that the Governor plans to use a few Huey Long tactics to strengthen his hold on the Massachusetts voting public.

One method practiced by Mr. Long, in Louisiana, they say, was to call special sessions of the Legislature to take up immediately any popular proposal. ...

Practically all State House talk centers around the doings of Governor Curley. Fast on the heels of the special session rumors come others, that if the Governor succeeds in removing Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, he will sharpen his political ax for other "executions."

Sonorous Support

Edgar M. Mills

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NEW ENGLAND YARN CO. 312 CHACE ST. FALL RIVER, MASS.

TOMORROW for Your Lunch

We suggest:

Baked Lamb Pie with Potato Crust

Buttered Roll

Choice of Beverage

Fresh Strawberry Sponge Squares or Chocolate Sundae

50c

Choice of 12 other combinations at reasonable prices.

THOMPSON'S SPA

Where Boston Business Goes Home for Lunch

Gage Hats

The French Hat Shop has just unpacked an unusual variety of new hats. Outstanding are the sailors, with flat or rounded crowns, narrow or wide brims, styled to suit the individual face. Models by Gage are most attractive this season, many of them priced as low as $5.00. All colors, headsizes up to 25, and all are very youthful models for the matron.

French Hat Shop

59 TEMPLE PLACE, BLAKE BLDG. BOSTON

9th Floor—Take Elevator

To the Friends of the Late Lillian G. Dickey

There were a few pieces of bric-a-brac, china, glassware, sewing table, music cabinet, chime mantel clock, plated silver and large rug which were not sold during the Executors' Sale of the late Mrs. Dickey's effects. If interested, these are for sale at my studio.

May I thank you all for your co-operation in making the sale a success.

J. ROBERT BOOMER

974 Newbury Street, Boston Kenmore 1428

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SCOTLAND'S Finest TWEEDS and KNITWEAR FOR SPRING

You are invited to view our showing which will include the latest creations in

Sweaters, Knit Suits

Twin Sets and Scarfs

We will also show many new models of

Coats, Capes and Cape-Coats

which can be duplicated for you in a Scotch Tweed of your own selection, with over 400 different pieces for your choice

ROMANES & PATERSON

Edinburgh, Scotland

581 Boylston Street, Boston ... In Copley Square

Filene's Boston

Ready! the new 1935 Spring edition of

DOBBS BLAZERS

Name the hat that you can yank over an eye with a golf outfit one day, yet wear perfectly smoothly the next day with your best suit! It's DOBBS—and especially DOBBS BLAZERS. You can flip their brims up or down, pull them a little or a lot over the eye—they're always wearable. Three styles with gay stripe home-spun blazer bands. Each in navy, brown, black. Also some cameo cream, zephyr blue, white. Headsizes 6⅝ to 7½. $10.

Japan's Cotton Cloth Exports To the United States Jump To 6,000,000 Yards in One Month

Secretary of National Association Says the Nipponese Product Is of Price and Quality That Competes Particularly With Massachusetts Mills

From a bare 30,000 square yards in January a year ago to nearly 6,000,000 square yards last month is the surprising rate at which Japanese cotton cloth imports have increased, Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, infored The Christian Science Monitor today. Moreover, the Nipponese cloth is of a price and quality that competes particularly with Massachusetts products, he said.

Back from Washington today after securing NRA action designed to keep Bay State factories open, Mr. Fisher hastened to answer statements made by Robert L. O'Brien, chairman of the Tariff Commission, yesterday, that Japan's imports amount to less than 1 per cent of the total United States production.

"It's a case where both sides are right," Mr. Fisher said, "the imports really have been slight up to this time, but they are growing at a rate which is justifiable basis for alarm and they are aimed directly at Massachusetts."

He heartily approved yesterday's NRA move toward adjustment of textile production divisions to meet consumer demands. The action followed that suggested by the cotton manufacturers here, he said.

The textile industry in America was viewing with alarm disclosures made recently that Japanese textile workers receive one-tenth the wages paid in New England. Five cents an hour proved to be Japanese top scale, it was learned.

Wild-Animal Farms Proposed for Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 27—Bears, birds and bees in Maine are going to find things much nicer, if the proposal of Game Commissioner, George J. Stobie, goes into effect. He wants federal aid for establishing state-owned and controlled wild-animal farms.

His idea is that wild life can be raised as a crop, just like corn or wheat, if the conditions are right.

At present Maine has a number of so-called game preserves which are not staked out but are simply pieces of land set aside by common agreement between the State and landowners. Predatory animals and out-of-season hunters invade these unprotected game preserves and cut down the supply of wild animals.

Commissioner Stobie would eliminate these preserves, and substitute the new farms. He will apply, he said, for federal funds to aid in modernizing the wild life management program.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Pastels and drawings by Annie H. Jackson are exhibited at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

Miss Jackson has shown a particular aptitude in the portrayal of children. Both with pastel and with pencil she commands the medium, gaining a deftly wrought, finely textured result. She dwells upon the child-like traits, soft, curly hair, large, questioning eyes, delicate, budding features.

Co-exhibitor is R. J. Jackson, who offers some small aquarelles of the outdoors. Subjects include varied spots, from a Tyrolean chalet to views of Rockport.

Vose Galleries

The Vose Galleries in Copley Square have been installed temporarily with a garden fountain made by Evelyn Shaylor Harmon. Although the water does not play, the lower basin has been covered with glass which has been tinted with blue paint to give the illusion of water reflecting the sky.

Fountains combine the art of sculpture with the beauteous play of water. Sometimes the sculpture is of primary importance, permitting some jets of water; occasionally the sculpture is of secondary interest, furnishing a decorative outlet for water. This fountain seems to belong to the former kind. It consists of a pedestal against which are modeled sprays and around which are arranged the figures of three children. Their young bodies are graceful as they respond joyously to the radiance of the sunshine. The pedestal supports a shallow basin from which we suppose the water drops over the figures.

In the smaller gallery there are flower paintings by Beatrice Robertson of Toronto. Many varieties are depicted with gracefulness and distinction.

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ITALIAN LINE

Acclimating a Class in Radio Writing

By a Staff Photographer

B. U. Students at Station WBZ

John McNamara, Program Director, Is Seated at Table, Delivering a Lecture on Technical Terms.

It is important that workmen should know the tools of their trade. Thus it was that two radio writing classes of Boston University, under the direction of Ralph Rogers, himself a radio writer, today visited the studios of Station WBZ in Boston in order to learn exactly what the tools of their trade are, so that "electrical transcription," "velocity microphone," "nemo broadcast" and other terms will lose their exotic classroom sound. The students were lectured briefly by John M. McNamara, program director of the station, who, in addition to answering strictly classroom questions, was the recipient of many more related to more familiar items, such as Jack Benny, Ed Wynn and Joe Penner.

Motion Pictures

"The Runaway Queen"

By way of comedy relief after "Chapayev" and "Three Songs About Lenin," the Majestic is offering its patrons a Graustarkian musical, "The Runaway Queen." Made in England by British and Dominions, it presents Anna Neagle as the New York shopgirl who suddenly finds herself Queen of one of those romantic countries in southeastern Europe in which revolutions are as established an institution as in Central America.

Naturally, the people celebrate her coronation with a fresh revolution which transfers power to a dictator and compels the Queen to flee. Later, at Lake Garda, whom should the Queen meet and fall in love with but the leader of the revolution, played by Fernand Gravey. Of course, with musical comedy logic, a happy ending is engineered.

Miss Neagle, who once appeared in America in Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet," is attractive in that well-bred English way. Mr. Gravey is a dictator on the Hollywood model who would undoubtedly displace any European dictator now in power if the issue were left to the distaff side of the movie audiences. Muriel Aked does well with the role of the Queen's maid. It's a mildly entertaining opus. There are also short films and a newsreel.

Mackerel Seiners Stow Nets to Sail Out o' Gloucester

Luscious Fish Appear Off Coast and Epicures Smack Their Lips

Mackerel are schooling and all Gloucester is astir. A few luscious specimens have been taken in trawls by Boston fishermen and eaten by the crew. Another "handful" has been taken farther south and brought in to New York.

The annual summer "profits" for the fishing trade are close at hand and in every fishing settlement along the New England coast, fishermen are mending their nets, fitting out their vessels, preparing for the annual haul of mackerel.

First to get away from Gloucester this year is expected to be the schooner Mary G. Curtis, Captain Keating, which is to sail Tuesday for the southern seining grounds off Virginia. The first schools of the year are found there and the race to port with the first trip, rewarded by fancy prices, stirs anew the inherent sportsmanship of the rival skippers.

Early trips are landed at some near-by port, frequently in Delaware, then rushed by rail to New York and Boston markets, while the vessel replenishes supplies and stores and puts seaward again to circle other schools with the huge purse seines. work gradually northward, till the As the summer advances, the fish boats are operating on more familiar ground and even come to the very door of the market, for Boston outer harbor is frequently filled with the widely hailed delicacy of the sea, glittering in the sunlight like a great field of silver.

Within the next few weeks the fleet of mackerel seiners, and netters as well, will be in operation, as many as 50 sail having engaged in this branch of the fisheries in years when fish were plentiful. The skippers, mostly "old-timers" with years of experience and skill behind them, enter the season with characteristic zest and the ambition to be "high liner" with the biggest hauls of the year, or "close to the market" by arriving when demand is best and before too many competitors dump similar cargoes to lower the price.

Line trawls, dories, trawl tubs and other equipment of the ground fisheries are being taken off the vessels. The auxiliary engines are being tuned up. The long, slender seine boats are appearing on deck like magic from shelter of some warehouse, oars examined and the huge seine nets stowed aboard. Spring has come. Mackerel are off the coast.

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NEW YORK

Connecticut Bans Congress Control Over Child Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27—Thumbs down on the national child labor amendment was the answer the Connecticut House gave yesterday to pleas urging adoption of the measure giving Congress wide powers over child labor control.

The House vote was 198 to 61, which, it is believed, effectually blocks ratification this term. It cannot be reconsidered in the House except by a two-thirds vote.

Opponents of ratification took the view that the State can take care of its own child labor problems. Already a bill has been adopted raising the legal employment age to 16, and limiting the kinds of work open to minors between 16 and 18.

Fear that Congress might extend its powers too widely was also expressed during the House debate. "Many of the proponents of this resolution," declared Representative Moah Swayne of Darien, "are daily urging Congress to enact laws which would result in extending control of the National Government into new fields in ways which seem to us unnecessary, unwise, radical, even crazy."

Bill for Jurywomen Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The so-called "Jiggs" bill, giving women the right to serve on Alabama juries, was unfavorably acted upon recently by the recess judicial reform committee of the Alabama legislature. A proposal of Representative Welch of Bessemer to give Alabama womanhood "a public hearing on the measure was voted down.

Outsiders Seek Maine Relief

★ ★ ★

State Plans Exhibition at Los Angeles
Work Started on New Soldiers' Home

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 27—Like the birds, Maine's relief recipients seem to prefer the South during the winter. First warm days, however, have seen an influx for the spring and summer. Within the past few days, 10 transients have come across the continent from California, eight from Texas, five from Virginia, three from Florida and two from Louisiana. All applied for aid.

Portland taxpayers believe their plea for lower levies will meet with cold legislative reception this year. They base their assumption on the fact that all 10 members of the legislative tax committee come from small towns which, presumably, benefit from the present arrangement.

Maine chickadees will be on exhibit in Los Angeles early next month when the state's Garden Club Federation sends a display to the annual meeting of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations. The exhibit is typical of the State. In a forest clearing stands a log cabin. On the branches of a tree are perched two chickadees—official bird of Maine. In the background are displayed the emblem of the federation and the pine cone and tassel emblem of Maine. It was prepared by Dr. Charles J. Bragdon, president of the federation.

This week the first shovel of earth was turned on the $1,000,000 PWA project on the National Soldiers' Home at Togus. Six new buildings will provide employment for several hundred workmen during the next two years.

The end of the first week in April has been tentatively set as the time for adjournment of Maine's eighty-seventh legislative session. One project, however, could delay this action. It is the $30,000,000 Passamaquoddy hydroelectric proposal. The whole thing is contingent upon final passage of the Administration's $4,800,000,000 relief budget in Washington. If this bill is approved, Maine's Legislature will be held up pending a public hearing on the proposal, and pass necessary legislation.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

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Style No. 258—A jolly nautical style with knotted cord tie, star buttons and anchor buckle, 14-20. Navy blue and white, brown and white, red and white.

Style No. 257—A gay plaid in two piece effect with big buttons and buckle to match. 14-40. Red, blue and brown.

Style No. 256—Distinctive front lacing. Metal eyelets and buckle. 14-20. Red, blue and orange.

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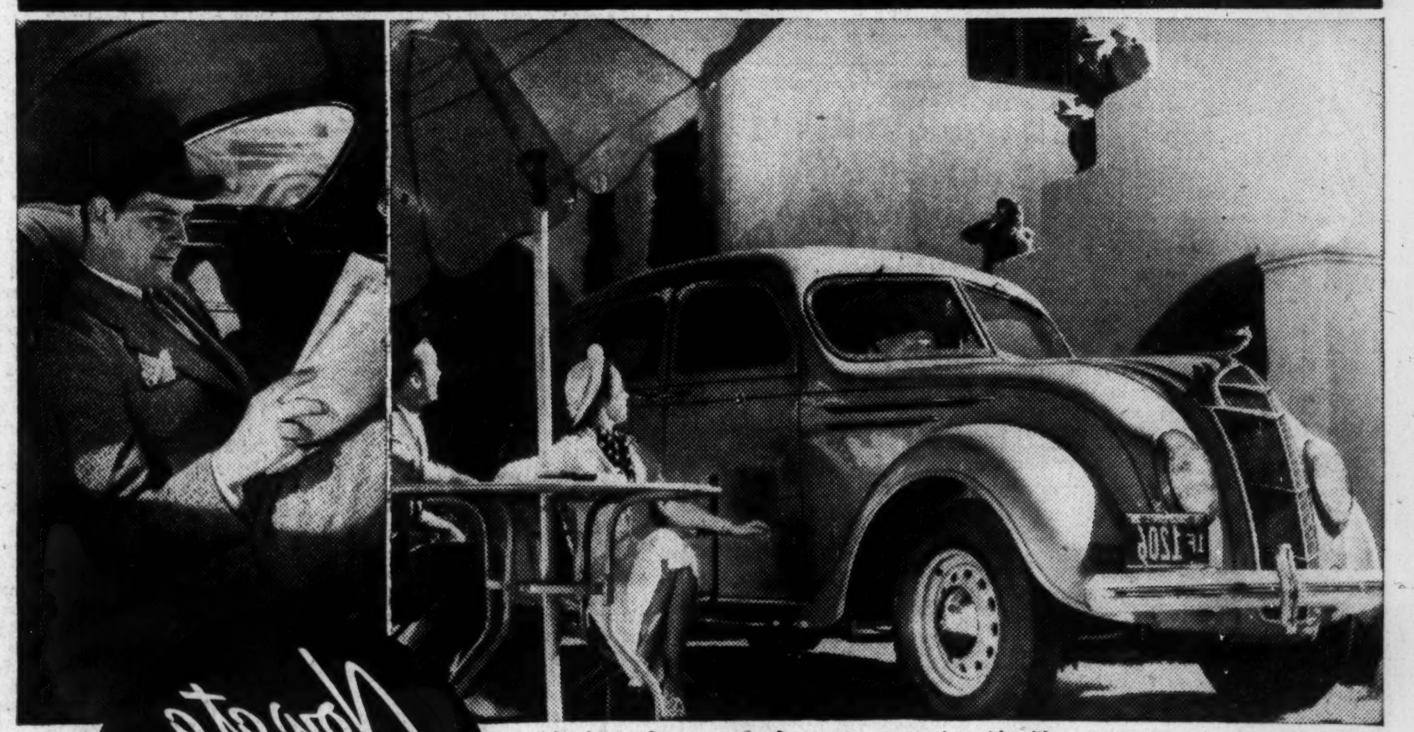

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The biggest Airflow thrill is one you must discover for yourself. For there's no way to measure . . . no words to describe the Airflow's "Floating Ride."

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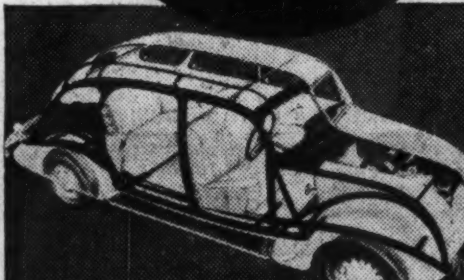

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Mawson Foresees Wind Power Sustaining Electric Plants For Antarctic Export Trade

Unified Governmental Control, Preferably by British, Advised to Ensure Well-Directed Development —Summer Cruises Outlined

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Great commercial developments in the Antarctic were prophesied by the explorer Sir Douglas Mawson, in his presidential address to 1000 members of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. He foresees settlement of coastal areas, fur farming, summer cruises among the pack ice, snow sports, and the generation of almost unlimited electrical power from the wind.

"The question," said Sir Douglas, "is: What use is the Antarctic to be to mankind? To begin with, it can be said that this will depend very much on whether it is merely exploited for what it offers at the moment, and then left forever desolate, or whether it is to be brought under some system of wise control and development.

"If the latter is to be achieved, Antarctica cannot be left a No Man's Land. It must be secured under an authority competent and able to impose restrictive regulations. This means government, and, as there are at present no human inhabitants, some external government or governments are required to exercise jurisdiction over Antarctica. Obviously the fewer governments the better."

Unified Control

Sir Douglas suggested that unified control under a British Inter-Imperial administration would be the most certain to procure ultimate benefaction for the territory.

"The immediate prospects of commercial development in Antarctica," he continued, "are centered in the fisheries, and whaling is in the ascendent just now. Since 1905 more than 300,000 whales have been taken in Antarctic waters, producing products valued at more than £70,000,000.

"Although restrained by the present period of world depression, the boom continues, and rich cargoes are returned each year. This unique and rich industry could be perpetuated if more adequate international control were established. Australia and New Zealand have been in the front rank in the exploration of the Antarctic, but they have not so far participated in the economic development of the Antarctic fisheries.

"As a winter sports ground for diversion in summer, Antarctica would be a thrill to Australians, but by our present modes of travel it is rather too distant to be likely to be thus useful for a long time to come. But I see no reason to delay the dispatch from our ports of modern liners on summer pleasure cruises among the pack ice.

Land Settlements

"There would be no difficulty in establishing land settlements at a few favored spots along the coast, provided that commercial development could offer sufficient inducement. Thus, should reasonably rich mineral deposits be discovered in accessible localities, there need be no delay in working them.

"Another feature of some sections of the Antarctic coast line which may in time be turned to account are the continuous gales of wind, year in year out, descending from the ice plateau of the hinterland. We found the northward moving air along the coast of Adelie Land to have an average velocity of about 50 miles an hour.

"To have to live in such a climate is, of course, a most unenviable lot, but those of us who have done so have not failed to be impressed by the vast amount of available energy represented by those air currents. It is, of course, a secondary form of solar energy, but so disposed as to be easily convertible to electricity. Because of the high velocity of those winds it would be possible, by only a limited installation of staunchly constructed wind generators, to harness a considerable amount of energy.

Electrical Power

"In the present state of electrical science, such power could not be exported as current, but it might be converted to salable commodities. Some day, therefore, there may thus be produced for export products of atmospheric nitrogen and similar power-consuming manufactures.

"I visualize that before long operations will be conducted from Australia and New Zealand into the southern regions, much after the plan of the Hudson Bay Company. There will be isolated shore posts where a few individuals will live the year round, collecting seal products and penguin eggs, as well as fish products of various kinds, and growing white foxes. One of their diversions and duties should be to broadcast weather reports each day.

"The shore stations would be linked with whaling operations. The whaling craft, in addition to obtaining cargoes of whale product, would make it their business annually to visit the shore stations, bringing stores and transporting the trade to market. Such a system of exploitation should not be long delayed. These antarctic territories are important, and our respective governments should take the necessary steps to preserve and develop this inheritance."

Signatures Terminate Long Negotiations

Wide World

Russia, Japan and Manchoukuo Sign C. E. R. Papers

Constantin Yourenef (at left of table) Russian Ambassador to Tokyo, signing document transferring the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria to the new state of Manchoukuo. In the center at the table is Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, and at the right Gen. W. S. T. Tinge, Manchoukuan Minister to Tokyo.

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP)—An exchange of cables between the Foreign Ministers of Russia and Japan today indicated an effort to iron out any difficulties between the two nations now that the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Soviet Government to Manchoukuo has been effected.

The belief that the same "spirit of co-operation" which led to the railway sale agreement "will guarantee a friendly solution of other remaining questions between the U. S. S. R. and Japan will help us to continue to strengthen peace in the eastern part of Asia" was expressed by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, replied: "I am sure of our further fruitful co-operation for the abolition of all reasons for conflicts and misunderstandings."

Official Japan Silently Quits League

Press Extols Manchoukuo As Success 'Disproving' Genevan Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 27—Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations today passed officially unnoticed.

Newspaper comment contrasted the "progress" of Manchoukuo in establishing itself among the family of nations with the alleged setbacks to the League, as proof of the correctness of the Japanese action in seizing Manchuria from China.

Simultaneously the Japanese Government, according to a semi-official communiqué, replied to the British protest against the establishment of the Manchoukuo oil monopoly. The British arguments are rejected with an assertion that Manchoukuo has a right as an independent state to establish the monopoly without treaty violation.

The Japanese Government expressed its willingness to mediate for the purpose of promoting an amicable settlement, but the Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that concessions on the oil question would not be exchanged for the recognition of Manchoukuo by Britain.

Withdrawal Automatic

The lapse from League membership occurred automatically when the period of two years which, under the Covenant of the League, had to elapse before Japan's notice of withdrawal from the League took effect. The framers of the Covenant believed that the establishment of such a period would afford opportunity for reconsideration in the event of an overhasty decision to withdraw.

In the case of Japan, however, there is not the remotest prospect of any reconsideration. Membership in the League is a closed issue, so far as Tokyo is concerned.

An authoritative spokesman for the viewpoint of the Japanese Government summed up Japan's reasons for severing political associations with the League of Nations in the following manner:

Japanese Policy

"There was a fundamental divergence of viewpoint between the League of Nations and the Japanese Government as to the best means of maintaining peace in Eastern Asia. Japan's interests in that part of the world are of paramount and vital importance. If there is a conflagration in Eastern Asia Japan will be affected, and Japan must extinguish it. This fundamental divergence of viewpoint was made clear by the attitude of the League toward the creation of the new state of Manchoukuo. It made Japan's continued membership impossible."

This conviction that Japan's interests in Eastern Asia, that is, China, are a matter of national life and death is the hard unchanging core of Japanese foreign policy today. It explains Japan's stand on other issues, apart from that of membership in the League of Nations. Japan, at least that part of Japan now in effective control of the shaping of governmental policy, is convinced that the country is called on to play the role of a policeman and a fireman, in case of necessity, in Eastern Asia.

Peace Motive Stressed

It regards opposition to Japanese policies in China and Manchoukuo as a challenge and a potential disturbance to peace. This was made very clear in a recent official statement on behalf of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which contained the following significant passages:

"When the Manchurian incident occurred, there were a number of people who criticized Japan's attitude from the standpoint of the maintenance of peace in East Asia and of Sino-Japanese relations. The peace of East Asia since that time has been established more and more firmly. Sino-Japanese relations have gradually but steadily improved, and today we find the region of East Asia in such a situation as was desired by those foreign critics.

"We hear at this moment, however, an argument advocating mobilization of the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, asserting that Japan has violated that treaty, or raising the question of the open door in Manchoukuo. Such an argument may have been wilfully advanced in order to bring about disturbances on the peaceful horizon of East Asia."

In other words, what Japan proposes to establish on the neighboring mainland of Asia is a Pax Japonica. Between the viewpoint of the League of Nations, as expressed in the report of the Lytton Commission and other pronouncements, and the underlying concepts of the Pax Japonica the gulf was too wide to be bridged over. Japan's withdrawal from the League was an inevitable consequence. At the present time Japan is showing a tendency to pursue a policy of direct co-operation with China, a co-operation in which Geneva has no part.

Japan's attitude in regards to the League after its notice of withdrawal goes into effect will be technically similar to that of the United States. Certain forms of contact and co-operation with the League will be maintained, the Japanese Government reserving the right to decide when co-operation is and is not desirable. Japan remains a member of the International Labor Office.

Voluntary Co-operation

It will also probably continue to participate in the League commission concerned with opium traffic, but will generally withdraw from such League activities as possess a political tinge.

Japan holds a number of South Sea islands on a mandate basis. The Japanese contention is that these islands, which formerly belonged to Germany, were assigned to Japan not by the League, but by the Allied and Associated Powers. Japan has no intention of relinquishing control of the islands simultaneously with its quitting of the League. It will continue to make annual reports to the League Mandates Commission. It is officially denied here that there has been any fortification of the islands in contravention of the terms of the mandate.

The view is sometimes expressed in Tokyo that there are two alternatives for the future development of the League. As a political organization its effective influence is regarded as restricted to Europe. As a body for the promotion of international co-operation on social, economical and intellectual problems its activity may be worldwide.

At the present time there is no visible indication that Japan's policy of terminating its membership in the League will be affected by such events as Russia's entrance into the League or by a possible German decision to re-enter the League.

The importance of maintaining the Pax Japonica in Eastern Asia, in the opinion of Japanese statesmen, takes precedence over any such considerations.

How States May Abandon League

FRAMERS of the League of Nations Covenant made specific provision for the withdrawal of states from membership.

The time limit was designed to permit reconsideration. Special problems in connection with Japan are raised by the requirement that all obligations be met. The text follows:

Article I, Paragraph 3:

"Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

Tokyo Retains Seats In Labor Office, Court and Arms Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

retical view. It is not proposed in any quarter to maintain the membership of Japan, or any other state, against its will. Nor can steps be taken at this stage to compel Japan to fulfill its obligations. The original dispute which determined Japan's decision was regarding the occupation by military forces of Manchuria.

The League sent out a commission, and took up an attitude which clearly indicated that, in its opinion, Japanese policy was unjustifiable. Japan took its own course, and the League felt unable to intervene effectively. A rupture was inevitable in the circumstances.

Time softens the most violent differences of opinion, and it may be there are signs that the Sino-Japanese conflict over the territory now called Manchoukuo is being appeased. But Japan, the Monitor learns on good authority, has no intention of returning for the present to full Geneva membership.

The notice expires naturally, and Japan, which has been represented in the Council meetings for two years by an empty chair, is now not even represented symbolically. China, too, it may be recalled, recently lost its seat on the Council, so that from the executive organ of the League the Far East is absent.

Return Is Remote

"If the attitude of the League changed, Japan would come back," said a spokesman of the Government. "At least that is a view held in Government circles, though it is opposed by other influences, notably that of the military authorities."

Japan nevertheless does not relinquish its place in international institutions. It will retain its seat in the International Labor Office and the World Court, Mr. Yokoyama said. It will be remembered that the Japanese judge, Mineichiro Adachi, recently passed on, and though the election of the judges is individual, it is almost certain there will be a Japanese candidate put forward in the September Assembly, possibly Haruichi Nagaoka, former Ambassador to France.

As for the Disarmament Conference, Japan has continued to take interest in the proceedings, and to send its delegates. At the commission meetings on arms traffic just held, the Japanese Consul-General Yokoyama represented his Government.

Co-operation Welcomed

To these activities, at Geneva and at The Hague, no one is disposed to find the least objection. On the contrary, the co-operation of Japan is welcomed on all matters in which it is disposed to assist.

Yet there is one subject which is closely debated in the League. Japan was given mandatory rights over the south Pacific islands. Now the mandates are juridically exercised on behalf of the League. An annual report must be rendered to the Council, and a permanent commission examines these reports and expresses its opinion regarding the observance of the mandatory conditions.

Mr. Yokoyama declares that "Japan will continue to present annual reports to the Mandates Commission. This was approved by the League Council when it took note of the Japanese delegate's announcement that Japan would give detailed replies to questions raised by the commission."

Is Japan entitled to remain in possession of the mandated territories? Is it entitled to sit as a member of the Mandates Commission?

Japan maintains that it is so entitled, since it was in possession of the islands at the end of the World War, and its possession was confirmed by the Supreme Allied Council under signed treaty—not by the League, which did not yet exist. There is no question of time-limit. There is nothing which stipulates membership in the League as a qualification for holding a mandate. There is no provision for the withdrawal of a mandate. Why then should Japan surrender its mandate?

Indeed, the only way of dispossessing Japan would appear to be concerted military action of the powers which are assumed to have accorded the mandate to Japan.

Evidently, judicial advice has been sought by the League authorities, and it is apparent that there is no disposition to press for any change whatever.

Japan will submit an annual report, and is prepared to sit on the commission. No opposition appears to be forthcoming. Of course it is suggested that Japan is not fulfilling the mandates conditions, that the islands are not open to foreigners, that they are being fortified, and so forth. But it was remarked that no member of the League Council pressed these charges, and even were they pressed it is difficult to see how and what sanctions can be taken. Furthermore, Tokyo has agreed to give the Mandates Commission at its next session fuller details of Japanese expenditure in the islands.

So, today the notice to withdraw expires. Japan ceases to be a member of the League, but it retains its mandate, its seat on the Mandates Commission, and its place in the International Labor Office, the World Court, and the Disarmament Conference.

King Names First Commoner Governor General of Canada In Appointing John Buchan

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—Mr. John Buchan has been appointed Governor General of Canada, the first commoner named to that important post. It is understood that his selection by King George is chiefly on account of his prominence in the cultural world. He succeeds the Earl of Bessborough, retiring this summer.

Mr. Buchan, as representing Scottish universities in the British Parliament, holds an official position which has emphasized his eminence in literary and journalistic circles.

He is also regarded here as highly acceptable as breaking the continuity of what has become a somewhat worn-out practice hitherto almost invariably pursued of going to the House of Lords for the King's chief representatives in the great overseas dominions of the British Empire.

A resident of Glasgow, Mr. Buchan has been at different times in his long career private secretary to the High Commissioner of South Africa, director of information to the British Prime Minister, president of Scottish History Society, and Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland. He has also been associated with Reuter's News Agency, while his historical works and novels are well-known throughout the world.

Free State Jails 80 of Republican Army in Roundup

Boys on Bicycles Attack Dublin Police With Revolvers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

DUBLIN, March 27—After trying for two years to win the Irish Republican Army by kindness to ways of legality, Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, has been forced to follow the example of the Cosgrave Government and arrest all the I. R. A. leaders the police could lay hands on.

The dramatic roundup yesterday, in which 80 were jailed, followed revolver attacks on the police last week end by youths on bicycles in the streets of Dublin. A few days previously the I. R. A. announced it would support the Dublin tramway's workers who have been on strike for the past three weeks against the Government's decision to run an emergency service under military protection.

When he came into office Mr. de Valera released a number of I. R. A., imprisoned under the Cosgrave régime, for illegal possession and use of arms. He took the view that an effort must be made to remove the I. R. A. objection to entering the Dail and voicing opinions in the constitutional manner and he declared this had been done by abolition of the oath of allegiance to the British King.

The I. R. A., however, still refused to recognize the legality of the present régime of dominion status and continued to drill—openly instead of secretly as under the Cosgrave Government.

Latterly the breach between Mr. de Valera and the I. R. A. has been growing wider and I. R. A.'s weekly newspaper, An Phoblacht (The Republic) has been confiscated on several occasions.

Despite yesterday's wholesale roundup a number of the most prominent I. R. A. leaders are still at liberty.

'Bought Culture' Listed by Tagore As Modern Blight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The misty features of what is abstract as opposed to that which is concrete shine out revealingly in a mirror which that brilliant Hindu philosopher, educationist and poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, has been holding up to the countenance of his fellow Indians.

The occasion has been an address by Dr. Tagore at this year's convocation of the Hindu University at Benares.

"There was a time when the university had its origin in man's faith in the ultimate value of culture which he pursued for its own sake," said Dr. Tagore, "but unfortunately in modern days greed has found easy access into the sacred shrine dedicated to the mind's fulfillment."

The sordid spirit of success, he continued, has allowed educational institutions to be annexed to the busy market where "vidya" (culture) is bought and sold according to the standard of worldly profit, where cheap facilities are offered for acquiring, in place of true education, its make-believe substitute.

With modern facilities of communication not merely a limited number of individuals but all the races of mankind approach one another. If they fail to unite in truth, then humanity must founder in the bottom of a sea of mutual suspicion, Dr. Tagore warned.

Most problems today have become international problems and yet the international consciousness has not yet been formed, the modern teacher not having realized his responsibility for helping to invoke it.

The fact is, contended Dr. Tagore, Indians have to strengthen their human interest in their own country. They talk about politics and economics, they are ready to soar into the thin air of academic abstractions or roam in the dusk of pedantic wildernesses; but they seldom cross social boundaries and come to the door of neighboring communities, personally to inquire how others think and express themselves, and how they fashion their lives.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on the poet by Pandit Malaviya, vice-chancellor of the university.

Solution to Junior Crossword

■	V	E	N	O	M	■
C	■	M	I	S	E	R
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GREAT WHITE FLEET

Lonely Easter Island Refuses to Yield Its Secrets

Researchers visit land of giant monoliths and strange idols, acquiring collection of archaeological treasures under Franco-Belgian aid.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—From remote Pacific Easter Island with its 600-ton monoliths standing sentinel over the secret of their apparent connection with early Egyptian or East Indian civilization, a Franco-Belgian expedition has returned to this port in the Belgian training ship, Mercator.

Although the island is regarded as a point of contact with the civilizations of legendary lost continents and vanished races, the three members of the party have reached the conclusion that its present people are of Polynesian ancestry. The reason for the existence on this small island, 2300 miles from Chile, of the strange idols, monuments and tombs not found elsewhere in the Pacific, has yet to be discovered, they say.

Large Collection Acquired

The three researchers are Dr. Henry Lavachery of Belgium, official of the Royal Museum of Art and History and leader of the expedition; Alfred Metraux of Paris and Dr. Israel Drapkin of Chile. The expedition was sponsored by the governments of France and Belgium.

On the Mercator the researchers are taking back to the Belgian Museum of the Cinquantenaire a large collection of archaeological discoveries. One of these is a six-ton stone monument to the Hanga One One, god of Easter Island fishermen. It is more than 500 years old and is one of three such monuments discovered. One remains at the island and another is in the British Museum.

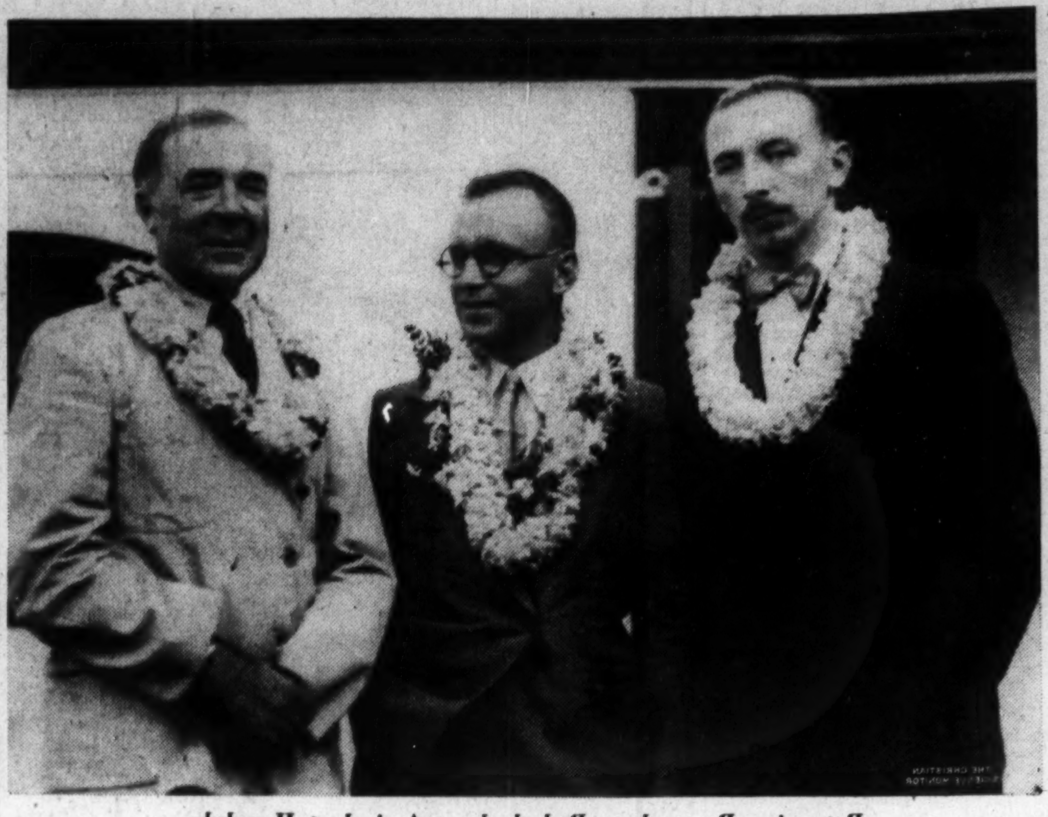
Most of the idols discovered represented deities of whom the people asked protection against the forces of nature, the expedition reported here. But the ancient mythology is being abandoned so readily the people helped the expedition find small idols and to carry them aboard ship.

Visible From the Sea

There are 200 of the huge monoliths, weighing between 600 and 800 tons. Only 40 of them are still standing erect in full view from the sea. On the slope of the same mountain from which they were apparently taken, are several statues in various state of execution. One, about 600 feet long, seems to have been just completed and is still lying, face upward, ready for transportation.

Further studies, the researchers indicate, may throw new light on the early migrations of Polynesian peoples across the Pacific.

The small island is treeless and the natives raise chiefly sweet potatoes and sheep, although they have a few horses and cattle.



Returning Researchers Bedecked on Arrival at Honolulu

Left to Right—Dr. Israel Drapkin of Chile; Alfred Metraux of France, and Dr. Henry Lavachery of Belgium, Leader of the Expedition. The Party Returned in the Belgian Training Ship, Mercator.

Belgian Cabinet Formed to Stay With Gold Bloc

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, March 26—Dr. Paul van Zeeland's success in forming a Ministry of National Union, including all three main political parties, has greatly relieved the internal situation.

The new Cabinet is to continue the policy of the gold bloc and defense of the belga.

The cabinet follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Dr. Paul van Zeeland.

Without Portfolio—Paul Hymans, Emile Vandervelde and Prosper Poullet.

National Defense—Albert Devéze.

Finance—Max Leo Gerard.

Colonies—Edmond Rubbens.

Agriculture—August Deschryver.

Economics—Philippe van Isacker.

Interior, Posts and Telegraph—Du Bus de Warnaffe.

Transport and Radio—P. Henry Spaak.

Justice—Eugéne Soudan.

Public Works—H. Deman.

Labor—Achille Delattre.

Public Instruction — François Bovesse.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 26—Although skeptical about the possibility of Belgium remaining on gold much longer, French financial circles find grounds for optimism both in Premier van Zeeland himself and in his "program of national economic renovation."

Realizing that the fate of the French franc is closely linked with the future of the belga, it is predicted here that Belgium may now become the "economic laboratory" for problems of world significance.

In this connection it is regarded as important that Dr. van Zeeland himself has stood in the past for international co-operation, for reduction of trade barriers and for eventual return to a reformed gold standard upon a world-wide basis.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 26—Dr. Paul van Zeeland's accession to power in Belgium is welcomed here as that of a sound financier who is likely to take a reasonable course in what is regarded in London circles as an exceedingly difficult situation.

As the Belgian currency already has been devalued to one-seventh of its prewar parity, it is agreed here that further depreciation now is undesirable, though certainly very difficult to avoid.

In these circumstances attention is attracted by the possibility of some middle course, by which Belgium like Italy might have a moderately depreciated currency, fluctuating slightly under its nominal gold parity. It is pointed out that this has already been effected to some extent by severe restrictions now imposed upon dealings in foreign exchange in Belgium. Banks in Brussels, for example, can in some circumstances now buy Sterling exchange from Belgian holders at about 5 per cent less money in belga than the rate quoted in London.

This it is claimed, although by no means ideal, may provide some relief to hard-pressed Belgian finance, thus rendering it less difficult than would otherwise be the case to escape having to leave gold altogether.

Blood Tests Allowed In Criminal Cases

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27 (AP)—New York courts were authorized yesterday to employ "blood grouping tests" as a way of determining when New Yorkers are innocent of certain crimes and civil offenses charged against them.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman formally signed three laws authorizing judges to compare the blood of suspects with other evidence. The chemical process was developed at Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

"In criminal cases the tests are of value for purposes of identification," Dr. A. S. Wiener of the hospital staff said.

"While pursuing a criminal, for instance, the police shoot and wound him. Some of the criminal's blood left at the scene is examined and found to belong to group B, type m. Later several individuals are apprehended, and it is known that one of these has committed the crime. All individuals except those belonging to group B, type m, can be eliminated immediately."

American Bar Starts Drive On Shysters

(Continued from Page 1)

it says, "is so complicated and the enrolled members are so few that no disciplinary measures are undertaken looking forward to expulsion."

Like Criminal Trial

In the few disciplinary cases in the State, the case is tried as if it were a criminal trial, Indiana reports.

Some recommendations for more effective procedure were made by the committee. Several are for measures designed to "sift out" unwarranted complaints, so that grievance committees may have their time reserved for those which are warranted.

A paid administrative officer, and in some cases a paid investigator is recommended to bar associations. Staff officers can save time for all by weeding out unjustified cases, the report states.

The Chicago Bar Association, which is now considering the disbarment of Louis Piquett, who served as adviser to the gangster, Dillinger, is reported to have an effective set-up.

Committee is Active

The grievance committee of the Chicago association sits in three sections during the greater part of the year, with the assistant secretary of the association devoting full time to its work. In addition, the general counsel of the association spends a great deal of time in connection with the work of the grievance committee, and four salaried persons are assigned to its secretarial staff.

Another recommendation is that cases should be settled without being dragged through many separate hearings. State and local bar association activities should be co-ordinated so that duplication may be avoided.

In conclusion, the report emphasizes the responsibility of the individual lawyer to make complaints. This is just as great a responsibility as acting upon complaints after they are filed, says the committee, of which Francis J. Carney of Boston is chairman.

Greely Gets Medal of Honor For 53-Year Old Arctic Exploit

Honored

By Danford Barney

Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely

One of Earliest of American North Polar Explorers

Went Farther North in '82 Than Any Man—Thinks Tribute Belated

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A belated Congressional Medal of Honor was today awarded Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely for his harrowing adventures in the arctic half a century ago.

General Greely carried the American flag farther north in 1882 than any man ever had penetrated previously. Afterward the General saw all but seven of his 25 men perish.

"I always lived a simple life—that's why I lasted through that year," General Greely said a few days ago.

Arctic exploring, he noted, isn't what it used to be—what with tractors and airplanes and radios.

General Greely fought in the Civil War, was wounded three times and remembers one stretch of 24 hours in that conflict as the worst in his life.

During the Spanish-American War, General Greely was in charge of all communications in the United States. His telegraph system brought the news of Cevera's landing in Cuba, friends recalled, 12 days before the Navy "found it out."

As chief of the Pacific coast division of the army, he was called from his daughter's wedding to duty in the San Francisco earthquake zone in 1906.

His congressional medal was the third awarded for non-combative service in the history of the United States. The only other living noncombatant to wear it is Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was honored for his Atlantic flight. John O. Skinner, a civilian surgeon serving the army during the Indian troubles in the West, received the medal in 1873 for heroism under fire.

Farm Worker Shortage Reported in Midwest

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 27 (AP)—A shortage of farm workers this spring was reported March 25 for the first time in several years by public and private employment agencies of the twin cities.

Many single men, who formerly sought farm planting jobs, now prefer public relief to farm work that pays $20 to $25 a month, plus board, room and laundry, agency officials said.

President on His Way Southward Goes Over Relief With Hopkins

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO FLORIDA, March 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt canvassed opportunities for making jobs under the pending $4,880,000,000 appropriation with Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, as he crossed the southland today for a fishing cruise off Florida.

Mr. Hopkins, who appears destined to play a leading role in the administration of the billions, boarded the presidential train with the President last night and today he unpacked a bundle of statistical tables as he conferred with Mr. Roosevelt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt came South today to go cruising and fishing in the sunny sea off Florida's east coast, but he may not do much fishing.

'Tin Cans' Ply the Seas

Many old-time seamen of the sailboat era scornfully refer to steel-plated steamers as "tin cans."

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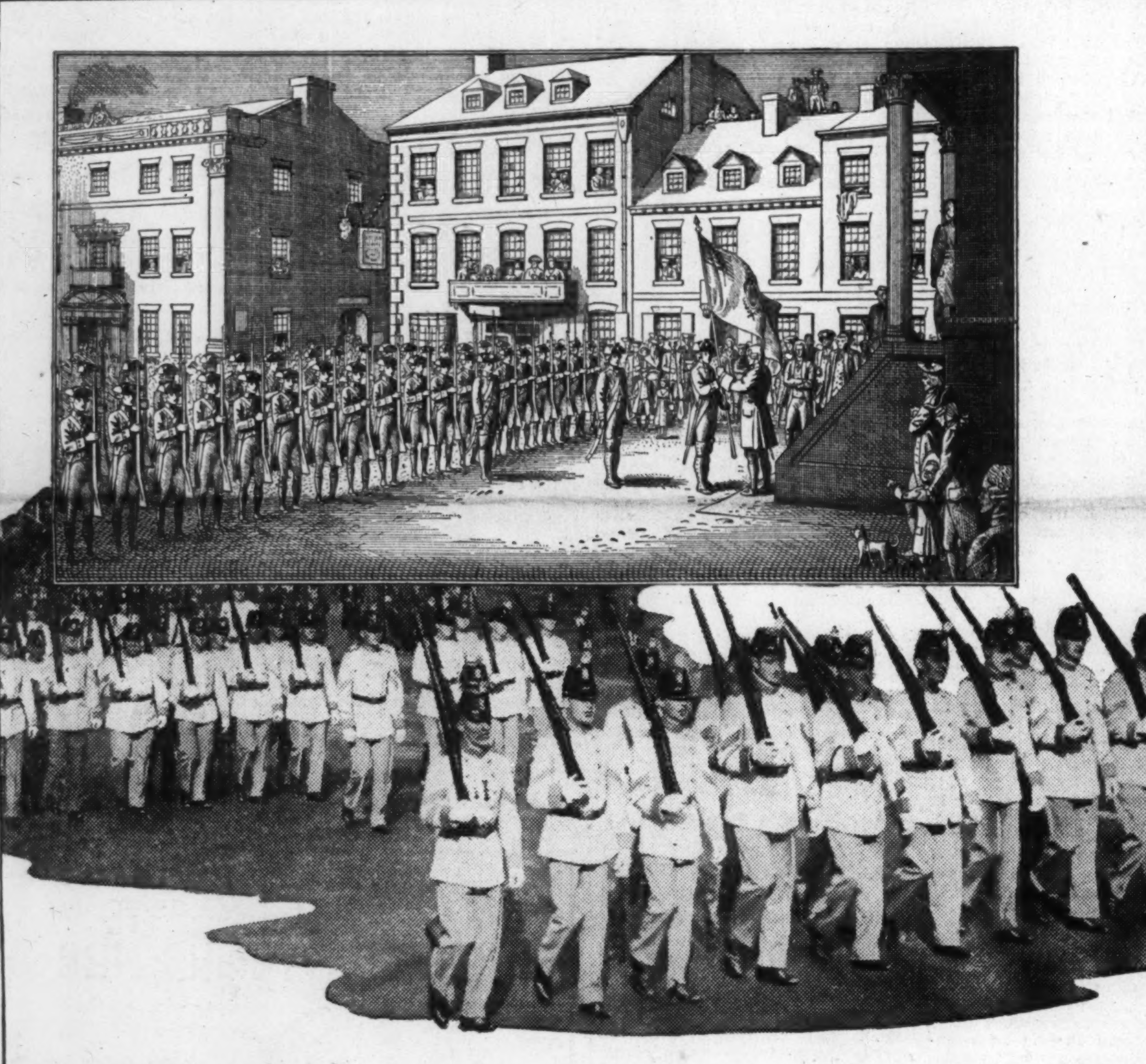

A Salute to Boston's First Corps of Cadets

On October 19, 1786, Boston's First Corps marched proudly up State Street to the Old State House. Here they were received by the Governor of the Commonwealth, James Bowdoin, the first president of this bank, who presented them with a military standard.

This flag, today a cherished relic at the Cadet armory, was saluted by Generals Washington and Lafayette on their visits to Boston. It was carried by the Corps when acting as escort to President John Adams in 1797. It was draped in mourning in the funeral processions of James Bowdoin, John Hancock and Samuel Adams.

Founded in 1728 to serve as military guard for the Royal Governors of Massachusetts, this historic organization serves as escort to the Governor of the Commonwealth today. With completely motorized equipment, it carries on an active military tradition of three centuries by active service in the Massachusetts National Guard. It is indeed one of Boston's most colorful links with the past.

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Candidates Back Liberal G.O.P.

Labor Hits Militia in Strikes

McAdoo for Pink-Slip Repealer

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—Between both busy houses of Congress, the NRA struggling to retain its position in the face of new and repeated buffets, and the Nye munitions committee with Bernard M. Baruch on the stand, the Capitol managed a very lively day today and did not miss President Roosevelt at all.

Indeed, the White House itself was not newsless. Did not Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont usher in an imposing delegation and an event even more imposing in the shape of a cake made of the year's first run of Vermont maple sirup? Thus he officially inaugurated the season of "firsts."

It is not quite time for the Maine salmon, but it will come along; and the Michigan pie, and the Wisconsin cheese, and all the rest of them until the Maryland turkeys roll around with Thanksgiving and Christmas. It's news like this that makes the American small boy waver between becoming policeman or President.

⅄ ⅄ ⅄

East vs. West: Republican comment on the prairie Progressives' plan for Republican Party revival ran the expected geographical and personal gamut today. While Harrison E. Spangler, Iowa state committeeman and a leader in the movement, announced that no "self-seeking politicians" nor any man "known to be a candidate for the presidency" would be invited, the newspaper-mentioned candidates were not silent.

Said Prospective Candidate Dickinson: "I am for it."

Prospective Candidate Vandenberg: "Splendid It's to be a 'grass roots' meeting and that's what I like."

Prospective candidate Nye: "It is fathered by and sponsored by men whose records have been such as to lend great encouragement to the prospect of a real productive meeting."

Prospective Candidate Wadsworth: "A fine thing."

Announced Candidate Fish: "I'm thoroughly convinced the party must be liberalized, and this is a step in the proper direction."

The latter two, as easterners, are looked on askance by the Kansas-Iowa leaders. But no more askance than some eastern Republicans look on the prairie movement:

Representative Gifford (Mass.): "I do hope they'll go slow about embracing anything too radical or liberal."

Representative Taber (New York): "I'm inclined to be skeptical about changing policies of the party or becoming too liberal."

⅄ ⅄ ⅄

Militia in Strikes: Francis Gorman, textile labor leader whose followers had considerable experience with armed national guardsmen during last summer's general textile strike, urged on the House Labor Committee approval of the Connery bill forbidding the use of federally-owned equipment in strike incidents without the express permission of the Secretary of War.

Incidentally, he charged that Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia had called out the national guard in several strike cases "in the interests of employers" and that he was convinced the Governor is the "firm friend of the employers."

The proposed bill would, it is believed, prevent the use of national guardsmen in strikes in most instances since the equipment including not only rifles, bayonets and machine guns, but also uniforms is usually the property of the Federal Government. The army loans equipment to the national guard units. Such equipment would only be made available if the Secretary of War considered it essential to the preservation of order.

Questioned whether a Secretary of War might not be as liable as a Governor to call out guardsman, Mr. Gorman replied:

"We'll take our chances with the Secretary of War. We believe that a cabinet member in any sort of a liberal administration would not call out the national guard in strikes. Besides we'd rather had the Secretary of War handling the matter than anyone remotely like Governor Talmadge of Georgia."

⅄ ⅄ ⅄

Declination: The author of Townsend plan, Dr. F. E. Townsend of California, said today that he had no intention of being a candidate for President of the United States and would not run "under any circumstances." The supporter of $200-a-month pensions for all those over 60 said he did not feel mentally or physically equipped to serve as Chief Executive.

⅄ ⅄ ⅄

Senator McAdoo's Reason: Senator William Gibbs McAdoo (D) of California, came out strongly today against "pink slip" income tax publicity on the ground that it would help out "matrimonial agencies" and "acquisitive widows."

In a brief speech, the Senator insisted that no good would be served by the "pink slips," declaring that anyone with knowledge of an income tax fraud could forward the information to the proper authorities "without having seen the man's return."

Move Is Made to Shift G.O.P. to Fresh Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

personal relationships with Mr. Hoover.

Thus the broad national objective of this latest political gambit is to furbish the Republican Party with a program—something that it now lacks totally. This, they anticipate, will put it in position to recapture formerly Republican states which have been alienated by the farm depression which lasted through most of the latter twenties and during which plan after plan for relief originating with midwestern Republicans was rejected by industrialist or banking controllers of the party.

The need for a swing in internal G. O. P. balance of power, at least in appearance, is recognized by the party's leaders everywhere. Thus powerful figures like Mr. Hilles, are expected to bide their time, hoping that their effective control can be maintained while the prairie progressives go out and round up the votes.

Prodded by Ambition

But, apart from the broad national objectives, are the Presidential ambitions of several individuals. Their personal motives are felt to be behind the latest drive in no small degree. Governor Landon himself has seen his name mentioned in the papers. Many of his fellow Kansans feel he would make a better vice Presidential candidate than Presidential. But if he marches to the convention with the electoral votes of ten or a dozen states, his strength will be prepossessing.

However, he is far from unopposed. One strong potentiality is Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and a Republican of pregressive antecedants. Colonel Knox was at the Kansas Day pow-wow, too; he was in on all the plans for reviewing the old party. He is a capablep olitician, and can play ball with the eastern leaders as well as the prairie progressives.

Others on Sidelines

Also there is Senator Arthur W. Vandenberg of Michigan, first in the field of newspaper-sponsored candidates. His liberalism falls within the gambit of the Kansas group. Mentioned also is Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, but a good deal farther to the right than most of the other candidates.

Those like William Allen White, who are doing spadework on this rejuvenation plan, have by no means been entirely hostile to the New Deal. They have welcomed many projects, and only objected to those which seemed to involve excessive regimentation, undue political patronage, centralization in Washington, or plain grandioseness.

The group is not so far to the left as the La Follette-Norris-Nye wing of insurgents. It is questionable whether they would rally to such support, although the Kansas Progressives are more palatable than the eastern-seaboard control.

In sum, it is plain that the Republican Party is now facing for the first time in years an honest attempt at a Progressive platform and a shift in its balance of power from the skyscrapers to the prairies.

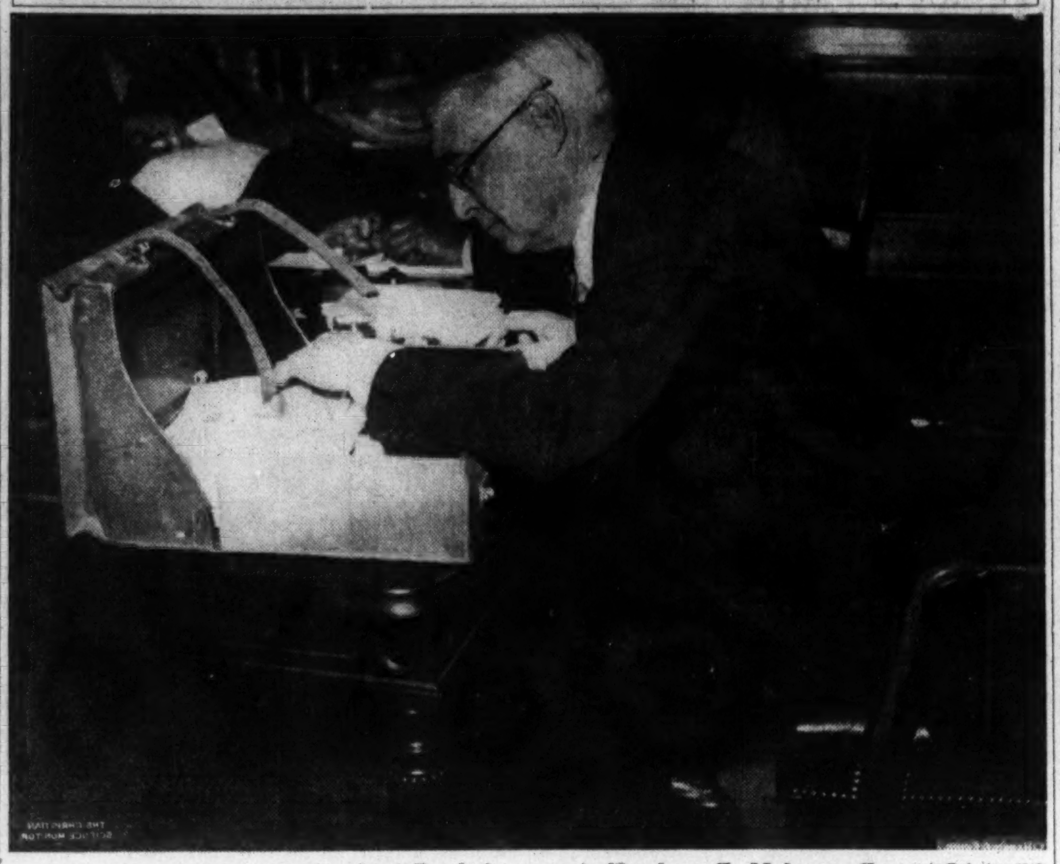
Museum Posts Notice Of Extinct Bird Species

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Eight North American bird species that have become extinct since 1900 were posted at the Field Museum of Natural History March 25.

In the exhibit are specimens of the heath hen, whose last survivor succumbed in 1932 on the island of Martha's Vineyard; the Eskimo curlew, passenger pigeon, Guadalupe flicker, Guadalupe petrel, Carolina paroquet—extinguished by 1904 in the demand for caged birds, and Labrador duck.

Next to go, if man does not take protective measures, Rudyerd Boulton, assistant curator, said, are the trumpeter swan, ivory-billed woodpecker and whooping crane.

Digging Up Facts Against War Profiteering



© Harris & Ewing **Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the President's Committee**

Baruch Supports 'Pay as You Fight' In Event of War

(Continued from Page 1)

munitions manufactures in peacetime, but said he was opposed to nationalization of the industry. He added that "there is a field in which the government can enlarge its activities in the production of certain types of munitions during peacetime, and in which it is now already engaged."

The former war industries chairman said the had spent nearly 20 years studying the munitions question. "I used to talk to President Wilson about it because I was convinced that if the immorality of war could in any way be lessened, the result would be achieved by preventing it from becoming a source of private gain."

He told the committee that because of the present disturbed condition of the world, it is essential for the United States "to define clearly our neutrality; to regulate the flow of munitions; to establish contraband; to explain the limitation on travel right which we may wish to impose upon ourselves; to treat thoroughly the whole question of exports, imports and the related subjects."

"Nobody gained anything out of the last war," declared Mr. Baruch. "The winners lost and the losers lost."

Asked about his experience with price-fixing in the last war, Mr. Baruch said that there are always some "chiselers," but by and large, industry co-operated. He admitted that it was necessary to have some persuasive power in government hands such as commandeering, or priority of purchase. He explained how he had forced cancellation of the du Pont powder contract in the middle of the war because of "unconscionable" prices, despite the War Department's assertions that he would lose the war by his actions.

Mr. Baruch pointed out that the committee's plan to tax away all but half of an industry's first 6 per cent profit would still leave companies like the United States Steel Corporation considerable opportunity to pile up huge sums.

He described conscription of management and of labor as unnecessary under the committee's plan, in which the threat of commandeering hangs over the head of industry.

"We should so order matters that each man, each business and everything and every dollar shall bear its just proportion of the burden," Mr. Baruch declared. "The plan should be designed to avoid the prostrating economic and social aftermath of war, and should be organized with full recognition that modern war is a death grapple between peoples and economic systems, rather than a conflict of armies alone."

Herbert Bayard Swope, former assistant to Mr. Baruch on the war industries board, appeared with the financier. At the outset of the hearing Mr. Baruch submitted a record of his income and taxes from 1916 to 1919. His total fortune at the time, he estimated at about $9,500,000. In 1916, he paid $2,301,028 in income taxes, but his income decreased steadily after he was called to government service in 1917 and sold all securities affected by the war. From 1916 to 1917, he showed, his income decreased almost 75 per cent.

"Never from the moment I was called to the government service did I have a dollar's worth of interest in any concern manufacturing munitions of war," said Mr. Baruch, as he asked the committee to clear up "innuendos" and "rumors" to the contrary. He explained that one investment in a company producing tungsten he had been unable to sell but had ordered "the segregation of every dollar that the mine paid me and directed that all the dividends should be paid to various charities."

Mr. Baruch turned much of his money into Liberty Bonds. He submitted a statement showing that at one time he owned $5,300,000 worth.

A Man in the News

★ ★ ★

Baruch, 'Mystery Man of Wall Street,' Serves Presidents in Unique Fields

★ ★ ★

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Bernard Mannes Baruch, who appears today before the Senate committee in Washington inquiring into practices of the munitions industry, is one of the unique characters in the American financial world, where he is known as "the mystery man of Wall Street." Mr. Baruch is strongly on record for taking profits out of war and holds that the Government should take drastic steps to eliminate gain from all industry in wartime and, in the event of another war, should exercise complete federal control over all wartime industries and their workers.

Regarded as one of the most liberal men politically in high finance, Mr. Baruch has been the confidant and adviser to every President since the beginning of the Woodrow Wilson Administration. President Roosevelt named him late last year as chairman of a White House committee to study how excess profits could be eliminated from war.

President Wilson appointed him to the chairmanship of the War Industries Board, where Mr. Baruch learned the problems of industrial mobilization at first hand. Ever since then the idea of making war less profitable than peace has been his thought.

In 1925 he gave $250,000 to the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations to find the cause and remedy and "take the profits out of war."

Mr. Baruch was not always a "Roosevelt man." He worked against Mr. Roosevelt's nomination in Chicago, but despite this—and unlike many others who took a similar position—after Mr. Roosevelt's election he became closer to the President, it is believed, than any other man in Wall Street—so close, indeed, that he has been called "the real brain truster No. 1."

It would take volumes to tell all Mr. Baruch's activities in politics and high finance. He was the butt of a strong attack by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin on March 11, and in many quarters he has been highly praised and roundly blamed for his activities. He is the son of Simon Baruch of Columbia, S. C., who was a young surgeon in the Confederate Army. His middle name is in honor of a friend of his father.

Blood Tests Allowed In Criminal Cases

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27 (AP)—New York courts were authorized yesterday to employ "blood grouping tests" as a way of determining when New Yorkers are innocent of certain crimes and civil offenses charged against them.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman formally signed three laws authorizing judges to compare the blood of suspects with other evidence. The chemical process was developed at Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

"In criminal cases the tests are of value for purposes of identification," Dr. A. S. Wiener of the hospital staff said.

"While pursuing a criminal, for instance, the police shoot and wound him. Some of the criminal's blood left at the scene is examined and found to belong to group B, type m. Later several individuals are apprehended, and it is known that one of these has committed the crime. All individuals except those belonging to group B, type m, can be eliminated immediately."

Senate Is Expected to Doff Pink Slip Income Publicity

(Continued from Page 1)

to make a serious defense of the tax publicity proposal, but one that was doomed to be unavailing. He showed that for many years it was customary to give publicity to income tax returns; he declared that publicity is now given to practically all other taxes; and he recalled that Wisconsin has successfully followed the procedure with income taxes for some years.

Furthermore, experience has indicated, Senator La Follette asserted, that where publicity is given, the tax returns to the Government are higher, and conversely, that wherever publicity is withdrawn, the income tax figures are apt to decline. He ridiculed the argument that publicity would give aid to the kidnaper and gangster, and said that wealth is usually ostentatious anyway, that property tax returns are already matters of public record, and he alleged that secrecy gives a power for blackmail and hypocrisy which publicity would destroy.

Argument Proves Futile

Senator La Follette's arguments were unavailing. Senate sentiment was strongly against his contention. His proposal to substitute for the pink slip full publicity for tax returns—three times accepted by the Senate in former times, but always rejected in the House—seemed to gain little favor.

One gleam of merriment pierced the rather dreary debate, when Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana—who had advocated publicity—was asked pointblank by Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland: "How much did you make last year?"

Senator Long choked a minute at this, while Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia added:

And What Did You Do With It?

"And what did you do with it?"

"Well, I made about $25,000 last year," said Senator Long.

"Exactly $25,000?"

"No; I do not think quite exactly."

"The Senator's salary was only $9000," said Senator Tydings. "I congratulate him on having such a large business outside of the Senate."

Senator Long said he spent it "for brass bands, for football games, and things of that kind."

"May I ask how you made $25,000?" said Senator Tydings.

"I made it principally by people not having the sense that I have, because they hired me for their lawyer."

"I want to congratulate the Senator on being at least as good as a collector as he seems to be good as a lawyer," added Senator Tydings.

Camp Supervision Praised

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Members of the Children's Welfare Federation and Camp Counsellors last night voted a resolution commending the State Department of Health for its supervision of camps in the State. The resolution also called for a committee to study the need for further camp control legislation.

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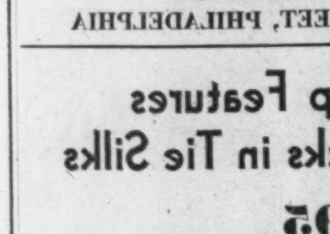

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Nominations for Hall of Fame Listed by New York University Cover Many Fields of Work

Eighth Quinquennial Election Will Be Held on Oct. 15, With 53 New and 23 Carry-Over Choices for Honor—Wide Diversity Shown

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Of the 76 distinguished Americans eligible at the eighth quinquennial election to fill 16 vacancies in New York University's Hall of Fame, 53 are new choices and 23 are automatically carried over because they received 20 or more votes in the 1930 election. The names were announced yesterday by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall. Statesmen, natural scientists and writers are included in the list.

Ten women are included in the nominations. They are: Louisa May Alcott, author; Susan B. Anthony, anti-slavery, temperance and women's suffrage leader; Mrs. Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, founder of the theosophist movement; Sarah Josepha Buell Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, sponsor of Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday, advocate of women's rights, one of the organizers of Vassar College and author; Lucretia Mott, reformer, antislavery and women's rights advocate; Sacajawea, Indian guide for the Lewis and Clark expedition; Lucy Stone, reformer, antislavery and women's rights leader; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, abolitionist and women's rights leader; Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney, author and reformer, and Elizabeth E. Hutter, philanthropist.

Among the men are two Presidents—Zachary Taylor and Grover Cleveland—and one slave-born orator and abolitionist — Frederick Douglass.

Other Nominations

Other nominations were:

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH (1773-1838), mathematician and author of works on navigation.
BORDEN PARKER BOWNE (1847-April 1, 1910), philosopher and theologian.
MATTHEW B. BRADY (1823-1896), pioneer photographer famous for his 3500 photographs of battle and camp scenes of the Civil War.
The Rev. PETER BULKELEY (1582-1658), Puritan clergyman.
GEORGE CATLIN (1796-1872), painter, author and ethnologist who lived with Indians for many years studying their customs.
GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908), twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States.
STEPHEN CRANE (1870-1900), writer and war correspondent, author of "The Red Badge of Courage."
JEFFERSON DAVIS (1808-1889), president of the Confederate States.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1817-1895), slave-born orator and abolitionist.
JOHN FITCH (1743-1798), a pioneer in steam navigation.
EDWIN FORREST (1806-1872), Shakespearean actor.
STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER (1826-1864), song writer.
JOHN FRAZEE (1790-1852), pioneer American portrait sculptor.
CHARLES EDGAR FRITTS (1838-1905), inventor of the machine that made sound films possible.
RICHARD JORDAN GATLING (1818-1903), inventor of the seed-sowing machine and of the first machine gun.
RICHARD WATSON GILDER (1844-1909), poet and editor.
CHARLES GOODYEAR (1800-1860), inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber.

Authors and Inventors

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS (1848-1908), author of "Uncle Remus" stories.
WALTER HUNT (1796-1859), inventor of the metallic cartridge for firearms, safety pin, paper collars and a hundred other devices in every-day use.
Col. ROBERT GREEN INGERSOLL (1833-1899), lawyer and lecturer.
JOHN BLOOMFIELD JERVIS (1795-1885), engineer and railroad pioneer.
ELISHA KENT KANE (1820-1857), scientist and arctic explorer.
JOSEPH LECONTE (1823-1901), geologist and physicist.
JOHN LOGAN (c. 1725-1780), American Indian chief (Tahgahjute), famous orator.
EDWARD ALEXANDER MacDOWELL (1861-1908), one of the foremost American composers.
ROBERT McCORMICK (1809-1884), inventor of grain-harvesting machinery.
WILLIAM HOLMES McGUFFEY (1800-1873), educator and compiler of school readers.
CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM (1847-1909), architect, head of famous concern of McKim, Mead & White.
HERMAN MELVILLE (1819-1891), novelist, author of "Moby Dick."
SIMON NEWCOMB (1835-1909), prominent astronomer of the past century.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED (1822-1903), landscape architect, designer of Central Park, Prospect Park, the Capitol grounds, first Chicago World's Fair grounds and other parks.
OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 1785-1819), naval hero of the Battle of Lake Erie.

Artists and Architects

HENRY HOBSON RICHARDSON (1838-1886), one of the first outstanding American architects.
JOHN ROGERS 1829-1904), sculptor, known particularly for his small "Rogers Groups."
JAMES RUMSEY (1743-1839), steamboat pioneer.
EDWARD AUSTIN SHELDON (1823-1897), educator.
LYMAN SPALDING (1775-1821), physician, founder of medical school at Dartmouth, introduced vaccine in America, founder United States Pharmacopoeia.
JOHN AUGUST SUTTER 1803-1880), early California settler.
SYLVANUS THAYER 1785-1872), soldier, educator.
ZACHARY TAYLOR 1784-1850), twelfth President of the United States.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD (1830-May 1,1910), sculptor.
LEWIS EDSON WATERMAN (837-1101), inventor of the fountain pen.
JAMES WILSON (1742-1798), lawyer, statesman, one of the framers of the Constitution.

Dr. Johnson said that in many instances the nominees were supported by outstanding leaders of the day. He said that Mary Baker Eddy, Founder of Christian Science, had been nominated by several persons, but under the Hall of Fame rules persons are not eligible until 25 years after they have passed on. The election will be held Oct. 15. Mrs. Eddy passed away on Dec. 3, 1910.

U. S. Neutrality Difficult Problem, Senator Pope Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27 — The United States would face major difficulties in preserving its neutrality, and doubtless could not do so, in the event of another great war in Europe, in the opinion of United States Senator James P. Pope (D.), of Idaho. Senator Pope, addressing the League of Nations Association's annual dinner here last night, stressed that in this age isolation was impossible, co-operation essential.

Senator Pope, who differed sharply from the views of his colleague, Senator William E. Borah, with regard to foreign policy, declared that the World War "demonstrated clearly that neutrality was an impossible position" when such a conflict was on. The difficulty lay, he said, in that "the American people will not accept strict neutrality," since it would necessitate giving up many privileges which have long been traditional.

"This globe has become too small for neutrality," Senator Pope said. "For the protection of the nation and for the welfare of the people, the United States Government cannot hide its head in the sand. It must give its active moral support to every constructive effort to prevent war in Europe or elsewhere in the world. It cannot rely upon neutrality and isolation."

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, technical adviser and deputy commissioner in the Saar Plebiscite, also spoke along the same lines.

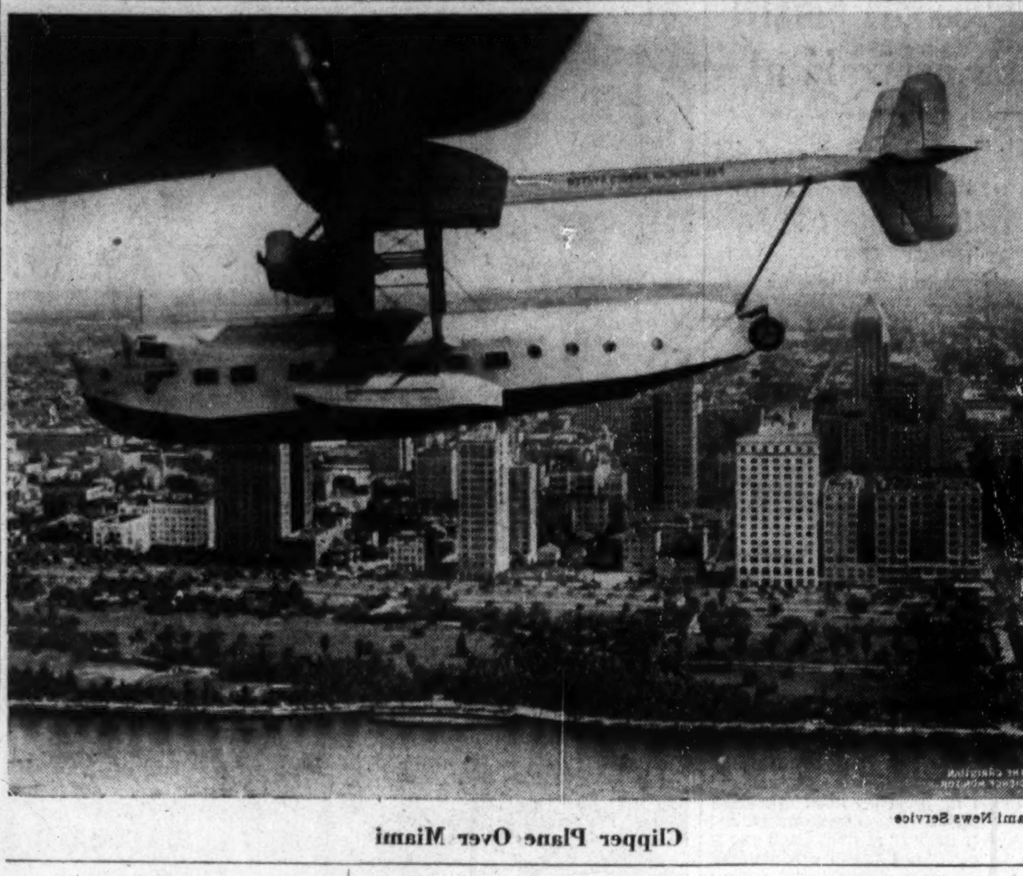
South Carolina Educators Adopt Legislative Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Educational Association, through its council of delegates and department of superintendents, unanimously adopted a 10-point legislative program including "a state appropriation to carry out the present school library law; nonchiseling of teachers' salaries; a curriculum study and revision; study of a state free textbook system; appointment of a commission to study all school phases; legislation for a new school code; and apportionment of state transportation aid by counties instead of districts."

In addition to its regular program, the convention also advocated a seven-months state financed term, with an additional month to be locally financed, and higher teachers' pay.

To Link U. S. to China Over Pacific



Miami News Service

Clipper Plane Over Miami

Giant Flying Boat Starts Hop to Open Air Line to China

MIAMI, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Off to blaze a new commercial air route linking the United States and the Orient, the giant Pan American Clipper plane left here today on a 3000-mile flight to San Diego, Calif.

The 19-ton flying boat, which recently completed a 2500-mile non-stop test flight to the Virgin Islands and return, rose from Biscayne Bay and headed southwest to cross the Gulf of Mexico.

The take-off was inauspicious. The trip of the clipper plane today will be over water for all but about 100 miles of the 3000 flight to San Diego.

From Miami, the route follows an airline course spanning the Gulf of Mexico, crossing to the Pacific by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Mexican port of Acapulco on the Pacific side.

Captain Musick estimated it would require 10 hours to reach Acapulco, where the plane will remain overnight for servicing and refueling.

An hour after the plane left Miami, a radio message to its base here gave its position as off Sanbrero Key, about 105 miles southwest of here.

Sanbrero is on a direct course to Puerto, Mex., the first land point over which the ship will pass after crossing the Gulf.

Expect Active April Business

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Wall Street underwriting and investment firms are preparing for an active April in new financing. After more than a year of stagnation the capital market is showing definite signs of thawing. Several important bond issues have already been projected, and additional offerings for refunding purposes are said to be under consideration by a number of leading industrial companies.

Mrs. Coolidge Leaves South For North With Season's Turn

Panorama From Terrace of 'Slick Rock' Estate in Tryon, N. C., Exchanged for Subdued Charm of View at Northampton, Mass., Villa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRYON, N. C.—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and her hostess, Mrs. Florence Bannard Adams, have left by motor for Northampton, Mass., after spending the entire winter at Slick Rock, Mrs. Adams' country estate on White Oak Mountain near here. The trip was made by way of Atlanta, Ga., and they were accompanied by Mrs. Adams' cousin, Mrs. Frederick W. Pierson, of Washington, D. C., who joined the Slick Rock party a few days ago. Mrs. Pierson will stop in Atlanta for a visit with her daughter.

Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Adams arrived here in November, and have spent a quiet winter on the mountain top. They occasionally have attended services at some of the mountain churches, and have taken in a few mountain festivities, but have taken little part in the social life of Tryon.

The Slick Rock cottage is situated on a steep cliff at an altitude of something like 3000 feet. The terrace in front of the brown frame house commands a view of the mountains. The hills about Ashville are visible, and the Green River and Broad River valleys form a panorama which includes Lake Lure and Lake Alger. Slick Rock is reached by means of a steep, rocky, circuitous road that leaves the highway connecting Tryon and Columbus, and makes a steady climb of about seven miles. In rainy weather the road often becomes impassable by motor for several days.

This was Mrs. Coolidge's third visit to Tryon. She came the first time with Mrs. Adams in the spring of 1933, and again in the spring of 1934. She told friends before leaving that she had always enjoyed her visits to North Carolina and that she hoped to come back again.

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To the contrary, the unusual quality and performance of Amoco-Gas have evoked constant praise. As evidence thereof are thousands of unsolicited letters from Amoco users. Excerpts from a few of these are printed at the right. Note that these testimonials are from motorists who have used Amoco-Gas not for just a few months or a few years, but for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years. That's a record that speaks for itself!

Truly a great Amoco-Gas! And now there's even a GREATER Amoco-Gas, that, among its other superiorities, achieves a new world's high in greater calorific★ value.

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(Signed) L. S. Marshall, M. D.
Harrisburg, Pa.

12 YEARS
"For twelve years I have been a confirmed user of Amoco-Gas. No other gasoline or motor fuel affords me the satisfactory operation that I obtain from AMOCO.
¶The extra mileage, freedom from motor ills, absence of carbon formation and the saving on motor repairs has meant dollars in my pocket."
(Signed) J. G. WEIR & SON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

7 YEARS
"We are often asked why we use Amoco-Gas, and wish to take this opportunity to explain. We have used Amoco for the past seven years and like its excellent performance. Our representatives who have been using this gas in their cars get more mileage and have less repair expense on their cars."
(Signed) THE M. N. LANDAY CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

5 YEARS
"We have been using Amoco-Gas for the past five years. If all the consumers of gas would realize the value received in such a gas I am sure that every time that a purchase is made it would be AMOCO."
(Signed) JOHN LONGO & CO.
Steubenville, Ohio

NOW! GREATER AMOCO-GAS

★CALORIFIC VALUE
The heat units available in a gallon of motor fuel for direct conversion into mileage and power.

ALWAYS GREAT... NOW GREATER THAN EVER

SOLVING TWO PROBLEMS ON ONE VISIT

To come to Pierre's when you visit New York gives you the added advantage of being in the place where New Yorkers themselves like to come to . . . it is not so much killing two birds with one stone as solving two problems on one visit . . . the utmost luxury for yourself and the ideal background for receiving visitors.

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DOUBLE ROOMS from 7.00
SUITES . . . from 10.00

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EDWARD H. CRANDALL
Managing Director

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NEW YORK

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W. INDIES
GEORGIC...APR. 3
KINGSTON, PANAMA, NASSAU
A perfect cruise in a perfect ship . . . with a marvelous time all the way. Fascinating days ashore in three Caribbean ports. The smart, modern motor-liner Georgic offers every facility for thorough comfort and enjoyment . . $132.50 up.

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NASSAU
CARINTHIA
MAR. 30 . . APR. 6 . . APR. 13
Sails Sats., 6 p.m. A day and evening at Nassau, the ship your hotel . . $70 up. 13 day cruises with 8 days at best hotels in Nassau $127 up. One way rate $65 up. Round trip rate with stop-over privilege . . . . $85 up.

TWO GALA EASTER CRUISES
M. V. GEORGIC . . . TO BERMUDA . . . From New York April 15 . . . Return New York April 21 . . . Two full days and evenings ashore . . $65 up
S. S. CARINTHIA . . . TO NASSAU AND BERMUDA . . . From New York April 20. Return New York April 28. A daylight day in each port. $90 up
GALA ENTERTAINMENT ABOARD ALL CUNARD WHITE STAR CRUISES
No Passports Required ● Inquire about Deferred Payment Plan
See Your Local Agent or
CUNARD WHITE STAR
25 Broadway, N. Y. C. 33 State St., Boston

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Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts. NYC
Men and women are enthusiastic over the smart location of the Montclair and its convenience to railroads, shops, theatres and famous Radio City ● 800 rooms, each with bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

Strained Vegetables that give Baby the choice of the garden

Here are foods that are better for Baby—and better for mothers, too. In Gerber's Strained Vegetables natural food values are conserved in a degree impossible in home preparation. Vegetables are specially grown. Picked fresh. Cooked with air excluded. Strained extra-fine. Exclusive new Shaker-Cooker process shortens cooking time, preserves fresh flavors, cooks every particle uniformly. Babies thrive on these exceptional foods—and mothers are saved tedious work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . Spinach, so rich in natural food values . . . Peas, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . Prunes, an important part of infant diet . . . Carrots, very nourishing . . . Green Beans, for variety . . . Vegetable Soup, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . Beets . . . and Strained Cereal, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont.

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

Film Line Offers Limited Tour Among Planets

Airway traveling by motion picture takes one up to Jupiter, around Saturn, over Mars and through milky way to other points in the stellar regions.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A travelogue by motion picture that leaves the earth and goes touring around among the planets and galaxies made its première appearance here Jan. 24.

It was a new kind of educational movie, presented under the auspices of Northwestern University by Rurоy Sibley, the producer.

Of course there had to be a sidereal Burton Holmes to conduct the tour, and Dr. Oliver J. Lee, director of the university's observatory, filled the role. Dr. Lee was scientific collaborator in the production and his voice, recorded, will accompany the film when it "goes on the road."

Flying Toward Moon

How it would feel to fly toward the moon came home to the audience as the film unrolled. The illusion of approaching the neighboring satellite was produced by gradually increasing the size of the moon on the screen. Then came an air tour of the craters. Here was Tycho, seemingly just a few hundred miles below the spectator, and magnificent Theophilus. There was a curious wall, straight as if built of masonry, and 65 miles long.

The pictures, Dr. Lee explained, were made through the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson Observatory in California.

Visiting the planets was like going to see neighbors, according to Lee's interpretation of astronomical distances. Mars, with its polar snow caps, storm-tossed Jupiter, Saturn and its beautiful changing rings were introduced as practically in the earth's backyard. Little Pluto's motion through heavenly spaces was plainly seen, the actual discovery plates being used to make the film.

"We're at home so far," said Dr. Lee, and then he invited his audience to set off to glimpse heavenly bodies at a respectable distance, say 10,000,000 light years away. All of which is comparable to studying the movements of an ant from the tower of the Empire State Building.

Beauty of Milky Way

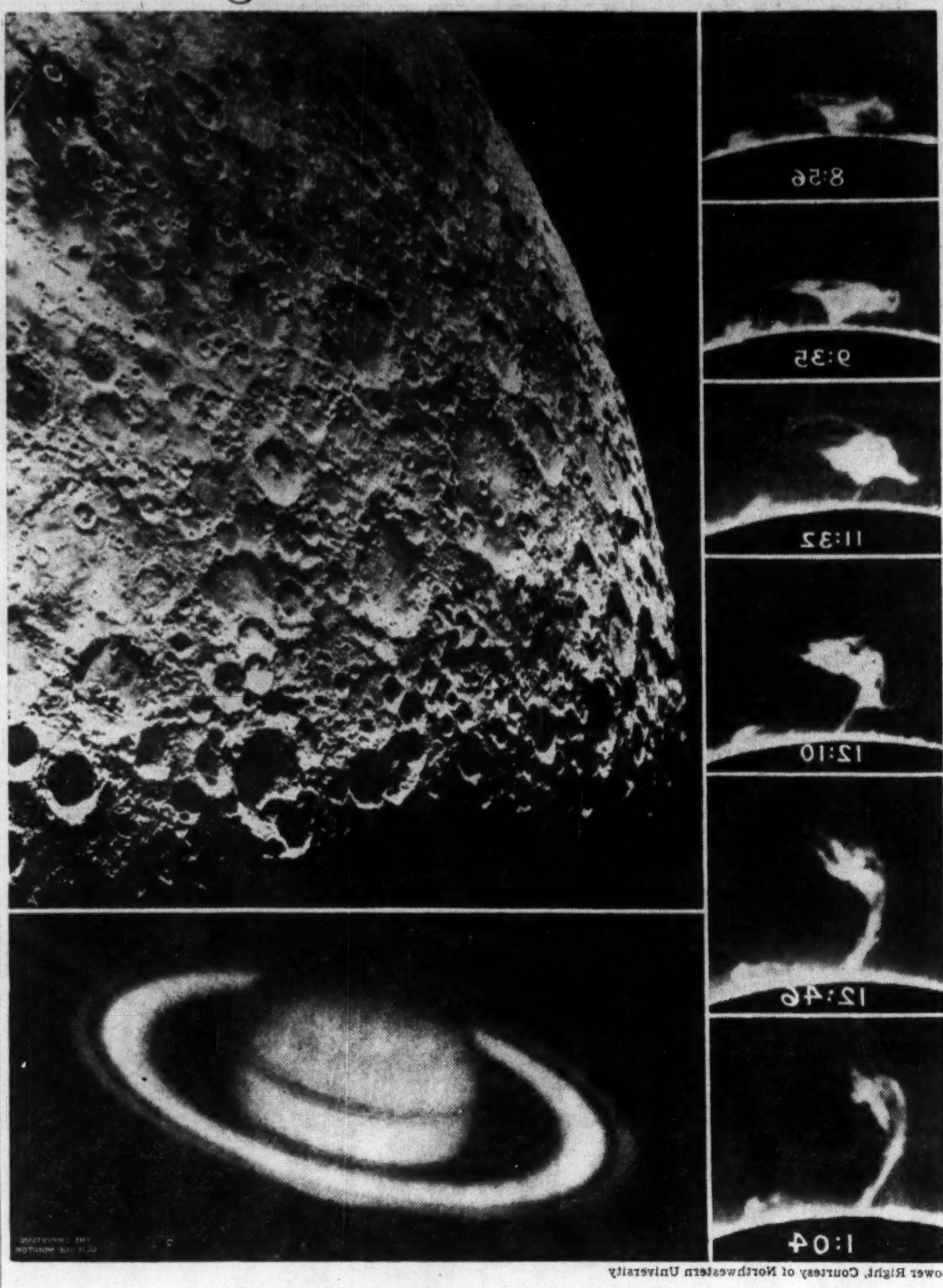
Rare beauties were revealed in the Milky Way and the more distant galaxies, where stars are so thick the sky looks creamy. As the pictures brought the audience closer to these luminous spaces, it was possible to detect individual stars and patterns of stars where before had seemed to be only luminous mist.

Dramatic stellar performances, not of the Hollywood variety, were caught in this film: Halley's Comet, spurting through the heavens; the solar eclipse of 1932, with its beautiful corona; a prominence of the sun rising 135,000 miles in four hours.

Many famous photographic plates from the great observatories — Mount Wilson, Lowell, Yerkes, Lick and Harvard—were used in making this film. Stellar photography as practiced in the observatories was found to lend itself remarkably to the making of a movie. For the astronomer photographs the same object hour after hour, month after month in slightly changed positions. He does it for purposes of record, but the motion picture maker, throwing the views on the screen in rapid succession, gives what amounts to a rapid-motion picture of the planet's movement or the sun-spot's behavior.

One of the most striking of these accelerated-motion scenes detected the motion of a double star. One of the stars moved halfway around the other star in an orbit resembling that of the earth about the sun. It took only a moment's time to show this movement on the screen, but the photographs were taken over a period of 24 years.

The film, produced by Mr. Sibley, engineer and student of astronomy, was made in the Spoor and Abbe laboratories here, the old Essanay studios.


Lower Right, Courtesy of Northwestern University

Points of Interest in Tour of Skies

Left—Scenes From Astronomical Movie Showing a Prominence on the Sun. It Represents a Cyclonic Outburst From a Snapshot and Was Photographed at the Mt. Wilson Observatory. Upper Right—A Section of the Moon Seen by Travelers on the Film Line. Lower Right—A View of the Planet Saturn as Photographed at the Lowell Observatory.

New York Relief Is Declared 40 P. C. Under Vital Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—To their findings that 37 per cent of New York City's employables have no work and that low rent relief is keeping destitute families in firetrap tenements, the Mayor's committee on unemployment today added figures to show that jobless relief allowances here are 40 per cent below the minimum need.

This is the third of the committee's six-part report on the relief situation and is based on minimum subsistence charts fixed by five private welfare agencies.

The home relief disbursement for a needy family of five is $12.10 a week, the report states, adding that this subminimum was made for "technical" dishonesty among the beneficiaries and that circumvention of stringent policies has been aided by "humane investigators."

Thus, a rule which it found "so unsound from both a social and an economic viewpoint that investigators cannot and will not enforce it," provides that if any member of a home relief family gets a job, all his earnings save $1 a week for clothing and 25 cents a day for luncheon and carfare, must be charged against the family budget.

An analysis of 15 cases closed by relief bureau investigators, the report continues, showed that while half of the number were not entitled to relief under existing rules, they were in no sense "chiselers," and it appeals for modification of strictures found to be unenforceable.

"In our opinion," it tells the Mayor, "the technical dishonesty of claimants, forced to make a choice between concealing earnings and doing without the necessities of life, and the connivance of humane investigators have had an insidious effect on the entire administration of relief . . . . The fear of taking jobs that may be temporary and of being required to wait for reinvestigation and the reopening of a case has also discouraged men and women from trying to become independent again."

As the committee continues its recital of the inadequacies of the city's $200,000,000 relief budget, the storm over aldermanic disclosures of an unauthorized $17,000 salary increase for relief workers today has brought the first resignation in the jobless aid staff to Mayor LaGuardia's desk.

Says Work Hampered

This was from Col. William J. Wilgus, widely known engineer, who is director of the work division of the relief bureau.

Lashing out at the "red tape, political sniping and many masters," which, he declared, hamper his work on every hand, Colonel Wilgus said he would continue in his post only until the conclusion of the aldermanic inquiry in order to be available to the investigators.

The work head's position was strongly defended by William Hodson, welfare commissioner and chairman of the relief administration, who declared that Colonel Wilgus had reorganized the work relief into a sound, efficient division and was "worth millions of dollars to New York City."

Aldermanic hearings on relief administration practices will be resumed on Thursday, and meanwhile it was reported that since the disclosures of the pay increases, citizens have been balking at paying the 2 per cent sales tax, which is the backlog of the city's relief tax funding program.

In some sections, it was learned, this has reached the point of placarding stores with signs against payment.

Cognizance of the situation was taken by Frank J. Taylor, comptroller, when he reminded merchants that penalties would be invoked for delay in filing their sales tax returns to the city.

$2 SINGLE ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
A DAY AT THE HOTEL TUDOR
NEW YORK CITY
A new hotel on 42nd Street 2 blocks east of Grand Central Station.

Roman Catholics Blame Roosevelt In Mexican Case

Bishop Says Silent Policy on Alleged Persecution Is Unjustifiable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26 — Charges that President Roosevelt was personally responsible for alleged administration "indifference to religious persecution" in Mexico, and an implied threat that 20,000,000 American Roman Catholics might penalize him at the polls, were hurled here last night by Archbishop Michael T. Curley of Baltimore.

Speaking to the Sodality Union of Washington, the Archbishop—who recently led a boycott movement against the Baltimore Sun—said that "20,000,000 American Catholics are getting pretty tired of the indifference shown by the Administration in this matter and they want action."

A recent resolution—introduced by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, on the day after defeat of the adherence to the World Court, which had been generally opposed by American Roman Catholics—has evidently been quashed in committee. Archbishop Curley declared that if the resolution is "killed, it will be because the Chief Executive of the nation has issued orders that it be killed."

Many Letters of Protest

The Archbishop attacked the Administration's good-neighbor policy in Latin America generally, and condemned nonintervention in Mexican affairs. This policy, he insisted, is a departure from traditional American practice. He called for "protest on behalf of the oppressed of others lands," declaring that the Administration had substituted "an unjustifiable policy of ignoble silence."

He estimated that "1,000,000 resolutions and letters on this subject have been sent to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. Is it possible that silence and opposition will be the only response to these petitions?"

Citizens have a right, the Archbishop continued, " to learn from some authoritative source just what is blocking public hearings on this subject. Manifestly, they cannot apportion the blame unless they can assess the responsibility. One word from the Administration would secure favorable consideration for the rights in question. This word has not been uttered. Contrary to what we have every right to expect, a positive, determined stand has been taken in opposition."

Loyal to Both Officials

At the State Department no quotable comment was available on Archbishop Curley's protests, and President Roosevelt is, of course, absent on vacation. But the chief sources of Administration policy in the matter still come from Secretary Hull and Ambassador Josephus Daniels in Mexico City. Mr. Roosevelt is loyal to both these officials, and their view has firmly been expressed on the side of non-intervention.

Indeed, the Roman Catholic groups which sought to open up the subject attempted to secure withdrawal of Ambassador Daniels. This proved a political blunder in tactics, for the President's attachment to his wartime chief is unbounded, and he would under no circumstances withdraw him in disgrace.

The latest Roman Catholic attack on the President, featured in this morning's newspapers under such headlines as "Archbishop Curley Assails Roosevelt," have emphasized the clerical dividing line which has grown up in American politics in recent weeks.

The radio speeches of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin have been seen by some to have a sectarian viewpoint. The religious factor has not previously entered American politics since the 1928 campaign, and observers here deplore its entry. Political leaders hope that present indications are not permanent, and that party affairs can shortly return to dividing lines of economic and social fundamentals, rather than the sharp and troublesome lines of sect.

Decline for Roosevelt Seen by Roman Catholic

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26 (AP)—A declaration that "President Roosevelt has suffered a considerable decline in popular confidence since the beginning of the year" came last night from Mgr. John A. Ryan of Washington, D. C.

He also told the Roman Catholic conference on industrial problems that Congress should provide at least $5,000,000,000 a year "for three years if necessary" for public works.

The church leader, who is professor of ethics and morals at the Catholic University of America, declared the Administration should "gradually reduce" the working week to 30 hours "in order to increase the total volume of wage payments."

Kitchen Kinks

Our Kink Exchange

From Readers Who Tried Them—Experiments for Al

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eraser Helps Range

A felt blackboard eraser is an excellent article with which to clean the top of a coal range.

Floating Cranberries

Stemming of cranberries can be just as simple a task as you'll make it. I save many minutes by using this method: Float a handful of the cranberries in a pan of water. Then the stemless berries may be quickly picked out from the water. Stem the remaining berries as you take them from the pan, discarding any that are not firm.

Clips for Overshoes

Where there are rows of overshoes or rubbers kept in the hall closets, our simple method of clipping each pair together with a clothes pin, marked with the owner's name, has saved a lot of confusion.

Mrs. R. P., Colorado

To Remove Gelatin

When making molded gelatin salads and desserts I butter the molds. Then to remove gelatin from the mold I dip them into hot water for just a second—long enough to soften the butter, but not enough to melt the gelatin. It will come out perfectly with no melting of the gelatin itself.

Mrs. R. K. M., Illinois

Rubber Thumb as Kitchen Aid

When preparing vegetables or fruit for cooking or salads I put a rubber thumb stall (the kind stenographers use to turn sheets of paper) on the thumb that the paring knife cuts against. I find that it saves my thumb from cuts and stains. When shelling nuts I put one on each thumb.

Mrs. R. N. H., Washington

Pie Crust the Day Before

When making custard or squash pies if you have trouble with the crust breaking down and letting the filling run out in the oven, try rolling out the crust the day before and putting in a cool dry place. (In the pie plate of course). Next day fill and bake as usual.

Mrs. W. L. P., Massachusetts

Onion Shoots Saved

Do not throw away the long green shoots you are apt to find in the onion sack. Finely minced, they make the daintiest of all onion flavors for green salads.

A Conserve

Small left-overs of several kinds of jams, jellies and fruit juices cooked together with a bit of grated orange peel and a few nut meats will make a delicious conserve.

Adds Something

Peel and core half of an apple and add it to a meat and vegetable stew. It gives a new and pleasant flavor.

Mrs. G. E. M., Iowa

Peeling Onions

To peel small onions for stewing and chow chow, put onions in boiling water, boil one or two minutes, drain, dry in cloth and peel at once. The work is done in quarter of the time, there will be no odor on the the hands and no smarting eyes.

Miss M. R. S., Pennsylvania

Uses Adhesive Tape

Before beginning to prepare vegetables I cut two square pieces of adhesive tape (now we have the new silk adhesive tape which resists water). I place one on the forefinger and the other on the flat side of the thumb of the right hand. Now I am ready for work. After the task is completed I peel off the tape and the hand has remained free from all stains.

Miss N. E., California

Do You Know This One?

If a jar cover is hard to unloosen, try winding a rubber band around it. This will give one a better hold on the cover so it can be unscrewed.

No Lint on Dishes

If tea towels are starched slightly when laundered, they will leave no lint on the dishes.

Mrs. H. M. C., Illinois

Brown Gravy

It is not always easy to make brown gravy, so I brown thoroughly a quantity of flour in the oven, and put it in a sealer, and it is always at hand to make gravy thick and brown in a jiffy.

Oilcloth Coverings

I find that nothing is more satisfactory for the cushions and old sofa used in the garden or on the veranda than homemade coverings of oilcloth. It can be got in so many cheerful patterns or plain shades

and not only can be washed easil
but will protect these articles
Junior forgets to bring them i
when rain threatens.

Reviving Felt Mattresses

I take my felt mattresses out int
the sunshine as often as I can dur
ing the summer. It is the best thing
for them, for a good felt will re
spond by puffing and loosening up
recovering from the flattened
squashed state.

Taking Out the Kinks

When undoing wool that has been
knitted in order to make somethin
else I take a piece of damp cloth in
my fingers and wind the woo
around that. It does not kink o
snarl so much and is easier to kni
up again.

Mrs. G. E. B., Canada

A Tip From a Tailor

When sewing on buttons, I cu
the thread instead of breaking i
and the buttons stay on better.

From a Discarded Raincoat

A laundry apron made from a dis
carded raincoat is both handy and
durable. I turn up a deep hem on
the right side, stitch at each end and
up through center, forming two deep
pockets for clothes pins, and us
tape for ties and around neck.

Handy Kitchen Tool

I keep a pair of pliers in the
kitchen for removing rubber ring
when opening mason jars, screw top
from bottles, changing position o
baking racks or broiler while over
is hot, pulling hot pans from back
of hot oven, etc. It is one of my
handiest kitchen tools.

Sliding Rugs

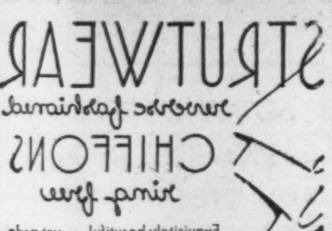
A strip of old inner tubing sewe
across each end on under side o
small rugs will prevent them from
sliding on hardwood floors.

Sweaters the Right Size

Before I wash sweaters, I lay then
on paper and trace their outline
After they are washed I lay them on
the paper to fit the outline, patting
in the fullness if stretched, or pull
ing to shape if shrunk.

Mrs. M. H. P., Kentucky

Color Your White Curtains Ecru or Cream
MADE IN U.S.A. "PRO-DURA" (PROTECTION) (DURABILITY) 30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS TABLETS
10c Per Tablet — Dyes and Tints Silk, Wool and Cotton
If not carried by your dealer order direct from O. P. RUHARDT & CO., MFR. 5116 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.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Ask for Strutwear at better stores
Strutwear Knitting Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

Kickernick style-fashion-poise
A SKIMPSKAMP BRIEF . . . that's the "shortest ever, the smoothest ever" and weighs just about as much as a feather!
WINGET KICKERNICK CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

THE NEW 50c BURT TI-RAK Holds 12 Ties
EVERY MAN AND BOY NEEDS ONE
A TIE RACK MEN LIKE TO USE
BURT TI-RAK CO. MINNEAPOLIS

Hot Sugared Biscuits
THAT MELT IN YOUR MOUTH
Try them for your Sunday night supper, your bridge or afternoon tea. Make Baking Powder Biscuit dough with GOOD LUCK as usual. Roll ¼" thick, then spread generously with a mixture of softened GOOD LUCK and brown sugar. Roll up like a jelly roll. Cut into crosswise slices and bake in hot oven. Buy dated GOOD LUCK at your grocer's today.
FRESH • DATED • FRESH • DATED • FRESH • DATED
BE SURE YOU ARE GETTING THE FRESHEST TABLE SPREAD—BUY DATED GOOD LUCK
—FOR TABLE— BAKING — COOKING
Every Pound Dated for Freshness
DATED HERE
Frequently changed recipes printed inside each carton.

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years—is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.
POTTER AND MOORE'S
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ESTABLISHED 1749 LONDON
Lavender Soaps, Liquid Bath Salts, Dusting Powder, Talcums, Sachets, Liquid Lavender.
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You're money ahead with genuine WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC

YOU, too, can save with genuine Williams Oil-O-Matic! And free yourself right now from mistaken thrift—from even another day of dirty furnace work, uneven heat and all those needless bills for cleaning, redecorating, labor and other necessities. Nothing to do but set the thermostat—then forget it. New model Oil-O-Matic now at the lowest price in history.

To more than 175,000 families Oil-O-Matic has brought independence from work and worry. They will tell you that it costs less to have Oil-O-Matic Heat than to be without it. Over 50% of Oil-O-Matic sales are from users' recommendations to their friends.

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Mass production on this world's finest and fastest selling oil burner now brings new low prices in reach of practically every home. And you have 3 years to pay under the National Housing Act.
Payments as low as $1.90 a week.

Ask for expert heating survey without cost. We will gladly check up FREE your entire heating plant, locate defects, if any, suggest corrections. Do not delay. Consult telephone book. Call your Oil-O-Matic dealer.

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Oil Burners
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Hiking Without a Hitch — A Chronicle of Boots

But More Fun Without the Boots

Or, What Not to Wear in the Canadian Rockies

"Lord Rosedale was a noble lord,
A noble lord, he was, of hi-igh degree,
And he determined for to go abroad,
Strange co-un-tries for to see."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Lord Rosedale and his plebeian spouse, Bridget, were invited to join the Sky Line Trail Hike in the Canadian Rockies, come August, they accepted with alacrity, as a reasonable part of their transcontinental tour of Canada; there to study the strange ways of its inhabitants and write about them for the "poipers."

Of course clothes were the first thought that came into Bridget's head. But Lord Rosedale, preoccupied with intellectual matters and the art of paying one's bills, dismissed the consideration as unworthy of attention. Mr. Murray Gibbon, who has a lot to do with the Canadian Pacific Railway running like a fluid and beautifully behaved broad ribbon across the continent,—being arch-instigator of the Hike, as of the Trail Ride that precedes it, and of the comfortably equipped bungalow camps that make intimate acquaintance with the grand old mountains possible,—was at length called upon for advice. "Oh, anything at all," he, man-like, averred. "Just old clothes—whatever you have." "And what do the ladies wear on their feet?" He didn't know. Except that there must be hobnails.

Sez Bridget

"Anything a-tall, izzit," sez Bridget. "Well thin, it'll be your old red sweater for you, Lord Rosedale; some khaki riding-breeches (His Lordship does not play golf—in fact, His Lordship had at that time still to learn to play at all), a gray flannel shirt, wool hose and some hobnailed boots, to be picked up in Vancouver, where English imports are said to be plentiful."

"For me, it will be the ex-riding-breeches of Elizaveta, the outgrown blue flannel shirt of Michael, the big blue camp sweater of one or another of the childer, and the blue beret of Apple-Faced Anne. Hobnails in Vancouver, as prescribed." For the Lord Rosedales, up to that summer, had been bending their backs to the typewriter and the dish-pan, the better to send their offspring to camp, my dears. Hence the domestic source of supplies.

Thus Equipped

Thus equipped, they set off to cross Canada, and found a world full of marvels. Tears of joy were constantly running down Mrs. (not Lady) Rosedale's red vacation nose. Her freckles all came out in a riotous dance of glee. Lord Rosedale surveyed the wonders with his customary calm and dignity, but even he had to admit there was something in this travel thing.

Came the hour to purchase the hobnails, which was the one hour before train time. Lord Rosedale would have none of your department stores. He must go to an aristocratic boot maker. Result—one pair of extra heavy men's hiking boots, worth their weight in lead, and another pair of boys' square-toed high boots, which had a mountainy look with their red and green stitching, and a mighty mountainous feel. And hobnails. Both pair were too big.

It was all a horrendous mistake. Not the hobnails, but the general equipment. In the four incomparable days that followed, what did Mrs. Rosedale sartorially discover? Ladies first, of course. And they mostly wore lovely high tan riding boots, reaching to just below the knee and laced for flexibility, suitable to either hiking or riding, one or the other of which you must do in the midst of mountains. The toes were daintily rounded. The heels weren't so awfully squat. They looked feminine but useful. And their hobnail studding was diamond-deft, not driven in by the bushel. (You can get them just as well in the East.) One charming Swedish lady wore a pair of Oxford brogues. She it was (a dress-designer when on duty) who shone in her tasteful walking-suit, consisting of a smart, green flared skirt and green leather jacket, with a gay little Alpine feather in her jaunty green beret. (Green is nice among the gray mountains, and so is red.)

Then there was Georgia, the veriest antelope of them all. Her unruly mass of curls were shaved to a boyish shingle. She wore old slacks and any old blouse or jersey. And did she have a good time!

And nobody but Lord Rosedale and his morganatic wife had thought of starting off on a four-day hike with such painfully brand new, creaking, stiff and unwieldy boots. Mr. Gibbon, a veteran at the game, and just returned from the Trail Ride, wore comfortable old shoes, laced loosely to the ankles, and quite haphazardly hobnailed.

And More Than That

So much for feet—the most important item surely, on a mountain hike. It was raining at the time of starting. Bridget had picked up a red rain cape, with cap, for 48 cents. It was long. It caught in bushes. It swished continually, impeding progress (along with the square-toed, much too large boots). The cap dropped several times and was at length forgotten, somewhere in a mountain pass. Here Lord Rosedale shone. He had been induced to invest in a feather-weight rubber pullover, which hid the dolefully shabby, long and old-fashioned faded red sweater, and provided ample protection besides. But it was funny to watch him, picking up his feet like a thoroughbred race horse—in those clumsy boots. Oh, yes, he wore The Hat—the soft felt hat he wears on all occasions, has always worn, and it is feared, always will. It has done duty at operas and concerts, at festivals and funerals. But he turned the brim down and wore it in the rain. Later, his tent mates said he slept in it.

Mr. Gibbon, who no doubt should be judged the exemplar of what the well-dressed man mountaineer should wear, had a sombrero, picturesque, broad and light. He wore what looked like a linen or alpaca Norfolk jacket, and woolly-tweedy golf knickers that were probably packed away from season to season, unpressed. Everybody of course had some sort of woolen hose. The ladies wore old silk ones underneath.

But to return to Mr. Gibbon—a musician among other things. At the old harmonium they kept in the little cabin at Twin Falls, the high spot of the hike (and was it cold), in a soft, tan Hudson Bay Cloak, with the attached hood over his head, he was an unforgettable picture. Later he sat, gnome-like, around the camp fire, with others, all of them in red blankets, or in red, white or rainbow-striped Hudson Bay Cloaks. The blazing fagots threw fanciful shadows and illuminating high lights on the white, fascinating faces of those who were for a few days companions, their other lives and other selves as mysterious as the dark surrounding them. Wolf Carter, the genu-ine cowboy, was singing cowboy songs to the strum of his guitar, and a general singsong followed. The delectable acrid smell of woodsmoke pervaded the air. Bridget watched and sniffed from the cabin window. She had no Hudson Bay Cloak. Nor had Lord Rosedale, who sat stiffly at a rough table, in The Hat and an English raincoat of most elegant line, a cravat tied fastidiously at his throat, and looking of all men, the most miserable in the wide worruld. (He had been doomed to sleep on pine boughs in a tent.)

Came Release

Came the dawn and came release for the Lord Rosedales—with a luxurious week at Emerald Lake and a more luxurious few days in a Louis Quinze-or-something room in the Chalet at Lake Louise. And just as they were leaving behind them experiences that are now a deep and diverting intaglio in memory—there on a display rack in the railway station, was a Hudson Bay Cloak of soft, downy white, horizontally striped in lake-blue, berry-red and moonshine yellow—just Bridget's size and only $15!

It had always been the prism of Bridget's forever elusive dream—to wear the right thing in the right place. When it is the Canadian Rockies, it would be the combination riding-hiking boots already described; a bright vest, preferably red or green; well-cut riding breeches; a series of light sweaters, removable according to the weather; a gay kerchief (admittedly just for decoration); hair neat enough to go without a hat; a pair of Indian hand-made riding gloves (useful for holding alpenstocks) worked in design like Indian moccasins; and a pair of the latter, please, ankle-high, to rest the feet from the Boots, at nightfall in camp; a proper slicker, lightly protecting; and the Hudson Bay Cloak.

Bridget insists that it was fun anyway, but it would have been more fun without the Boots.

Lord Rosedale insists that it is never going to happen to him again.

MARGARET LLOYD

Cookery Chatter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To improve the appearance and flavor of roast beef gravy I add a teaspoon of brown sugar.

Hard boiled eggs, sliced and added to chicken gravy, make it appetizing and attractive.

Cocoa, mustard and baking powder settle in the can and should be stirred lightly before measuring.

A. C. H.

Secretary to the Movies

Fine Both as a Jumping-Off and a Sitting-Down Job

By Marjorie Shuler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE best way for a woman to get into the production side of motion pictures is to learn stenography and become a secretary, in the opinion of many successful women who have carved out for themselves careers in the film industry. Some of them started as secretaries. All of them have seen women start in that capacity and go on to other work. They are ready with plenty of proof that the job of a secretary is a steppingstone. But for every one woman who uses it to boost her upward, hundreds remain at that level. Are there sufficient compensations for these hundreds in the way of scope for creative ability, development of the individual, and salary?

Miss Julia Kelly, Secretary to Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

Who could better answer these questions and say whether the job of a secretary should be a jumping-off place or a sitting-down place than Miss Julia Kelly, secretary to Mr. Will H. Hays for the past 17 years. Surely the woman who helped Mr. Hays back in the days when he was chairman of the National Council of Defense, through his administration as Republican National Chairman, and for 12 years while he has been president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, must have had many opportunities to go on to other types of work if she had preferred, and she ought to be willing to discuss the vocational angles of her job for the benefit of other women, even though it is well known around the Hays organization that Miss Kelly never had been interviewed, never wanted to be interviewed, and never intended to be interviewed.

Fortunately there was a valuable go-between, and almost before I realized it, I was meeting Miss Kelly, who stood in the doorway of her private office with a pad and pencil clutched in her hand and words of apology on her lips.

"There are two conferences on," said Miss Kelly a little breathlessly. "I thought that I might be needed at any moment. Do you mind eating in the boardroom?"

Restaurants are accessible to most people, but I never before had eaten raisin pie off a long mahogany table where men who represent $3,000,000,000 meet to decide problems. I certainly wouldn't mind eating in the boardroom. So we went in with two shirt-sleeved office boys for footmen to draw out the big mahogany armchairs before the luncheons laid out chummily across from one another halfway down the table, I could take a forkful of salad and look up to the seat Mr. Hays usually occupies. Or break open a pastry roll, which is the specialty of a near-by restaurant, and look down to the other end of the table wondering which important person usually sat there.

Enthusiastic

It wasn't hard to get Miss Kelly to talk on the job of a secretary, so long as we did not discuss her particular job. She admitted of her own, however, "I like it so much that if tomorrow morning I were to receive a big sum of money I should like nothing better, if permitted, than to stay right here and go on with my work."

That little "if permitted" is the clue to Miss Kelly's attitude toward her job. But while all humility when it comes to herself and what she does, she is pretty firm when it comes to stating the standards which she thinks govern her profession, or should govern them.

She is confident that there are many more opportunities for women in motion pictures than they have yet begun to use, and stenography would be a useful way for them to start. A good stenographer, in her opinion, has three essentials. She is first a good reporter. She must take an interest in people because if she does not like them she cannot be patient with their problems, and, says Miss Kelly, "two-thirds of the people who come to you are bringing problems." Third the good stenographer must have a desire to work hard and be able to forget that there is any such thing as a 5 o'clock whistle.

Anyone with those qualities can get into the other departments of work if she tries hard enough, Miss Kelly says, that is if she doesn't whine. Miss Kelly is pretty hard on whiners and says that she does not think "they are worth worrying about."

Depends on What One Means

As for herself she never has wanted to be anything but a secretary, although, she added thoughtfully, "it all depends on what you mean by the word secretary. There don't seem to be stenographers any more. The word secretary used to imply responsibility and trust. No one could say there is not scope enough in that kind of job to satisfy anyone. I have plenty of opportunity myself. But then I realize that mine is a rare job. I am working with an industry which interests me tremendously and in this office none of us ever is working for Mr. Hays; we are all just helping him do something."

Miss Kelly, it should be remarked, is an inveterate film fan. All day she deals with the problems of the 95 per cent of the producers and distributors of the United States who compose the Hays organization and when night comes the thing she likes best is to sit in front of a screen and see what a certain company has done with that title she registered for them a few weeks ago, or what is the latest achievement of some star.

In the 13 years that she has been closely connected with the industry she has seen films advance considerably from the old stock situation for a "big" picture—the train robbery with the hero approaching on a white horse and a big bag being heaved through the window which the audience was expected to think was the engineer.

She spoke especially of this year's pictures with "metaphysical, imaginative themes," saying, "Think of the motion picture of the past with its direct action, clinches and embraces, attempting anything like 'Death Takes a Holiday,' or 'Berkeley Square,' where not only did significant lines have to be spoken with significance, but it was necessary to create an atmosphere of fear, solemnity and awe."

Some of the titles of pictures which Mr. Hays announced a year ago as being in or nearing production—opera, Shakespeare, Dickens, Barrie—Miss Kelly quoted as being evidence that improvement was even then under way.

From Audience Viewpoint

"The cleanliness drive is doing from the audience viewpoint," she said, "what Mr. Hays has long been doing from the producer viewpoint. He has always believed and militantly declared that, from a box-office as well as a moral standpoint, decency pays. When Mr. Hays first became head of the industry he had clearly in his mind the ideas of the social service that motion pictures could perform and the belief that that end could be obtained only by self-regulation. Through the periods of storm and stress which come to any industry, he never has deviated from his goal. The code then clearly in his mind, which pointed toward education and self-regulation, is his code today."

Miss Kelly called attention to the fact that while crime or extraordinary situations may have landed notorious people on the vaudeville stage, they have never "made the pictures."

"Have you ever thought of what is involved in building an industry like this," Miss Kelly asked; "what it means to keep up with a changing art. Think what it meant to go over in a single night from silent to sound pictures. No theater stopped for lack of a picture, did it? Not one single performance was lost. There was not even a ripple. I tell you pictures can't help but go on upward."

Miss Kelly admits that there were a good many ripples for certain stars, but certainly the producers and distributors managed to get through. It was easy to get Miss Kelly's opinions on movies in general, but not so easy to find out what makes her job as secretary to Mr. Hays different from that of being secretary to anyone else in the world. She still takes confidential dictation from her chief. And she has the job of meeting guests, different guests from those who enter many offices. That morning, for instance, there had been a famous author, "beautiful echo from another day" Miss Kelly called her, who dropped in to remind Mr. Hays that she was still writing. And there had been a would-be actor, a good-looking young man who said he wouldn't aspire to be a star right away but that he would be content to start as a director."

"Start as a director," Miss Kelly exclaimed, "Why stars can be made, but directors are born, and a good one is the greatest find any producer can make."

Title Registration

But answering queries and seeing guests is the least part of Miss Kelly's work. She acts as secretary to the committee on title registration, eight men and two women on the active list, who meet to determine the possession and use of titles. With so many combinations of words already claimed as the titles of books and plays, with thousands of others registered by motion picture companies to protect future use, the titling of a film has become a serious business. Miss Kelly slipped over that part of the job which involves making sure that no picture uses a suggestive or immoral title, but talked freely about the direct work of preventing title duplication. Since 1925, when Mr. Hays instituted the service to help individual companies, 36,000 titles have been registered, the number last year alone being 4500.

Miss Kelly is continually striving to make this department more efficient. She has installed a cross file covering every word in every registered title. Recently she worked out a system for sending weekly bulletins to the companies notifying them of title pre-emptions. Now she is planning an information service on titles which are withdrawn and therefore available.

Checking Titles

Frequently companies are working on productions under nearly the same titles, which if released, would cause considerable confusion both to exhibitors and the public. Warner Brothers, for instance, was doing "Rhythm in the Air," while Fox had bought the operetta "Music in the Air." Negotiations brought about a change from "Rhythm in the Air" to "Twenty Million Sweethearts." "The House of Connelly" was retitled "Carolina" both because "house" had become associated with mystery stories and since the film was intended as vehicle for Janet Gaynor the producers wanted the name to suggest moonlight and honeysuckle. Sometimes the change is occasioned by other reasons. When a salesman tried to sell "Moonlight and Pretzels" in England, theater owners either didn't know what pretzels are or didn't care for them. Muffins or crumpets were recommended as substitutes for "pretzels," but in the end "roses" was substituted.

Just now Miss Kelly was handling a new title "Adam Started It," which she had welcomed with delight, saying, "For thousands of years the world has thought that Eve started it. Perhaps we women are coming into our own after all."

[There are four more articles in this series, "Women Who Help Make the Movies," running on Wednesdays.]

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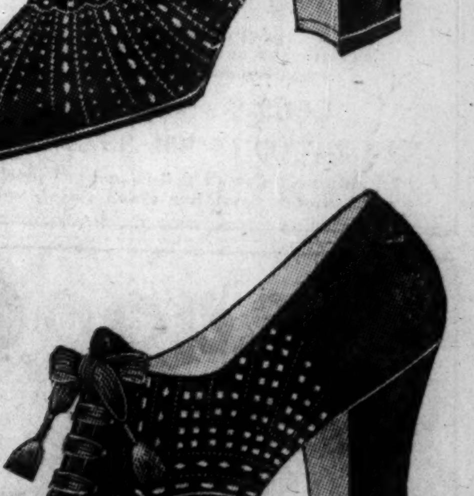

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Toronto Maple Leafs Even Series With Boston Bruins; Conacher and Jackson Score

National Hockey League Title Series

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	0	1	1	2	2
Toronto	1	0	1	2	1	2

Toronto Maple Leafs and the Boston Bruins headed for Toronto ice last night with the National Hockey League title series even at one game each as a result of the Leafs winning the second game before 17,000 fans at the Boston Garden last night, 2 to 0. Charlie Conacher and Busher Jackson scored the visiting goals in the order named, after having been held scoreless 143m. 16s. by the peerless goaltending of Tiny Thompson.

Odds shift in favor of the Leafs now that the remaining games are to be played on their own ice. Unlike Saturday the visitors abandoned much of their defensive tactics and stormed Bruin territory, forcing Thompson to save 43 times as against only 16 for Hainsworth. The Leafs used Conacher's weight and scoring prowess on both right wing and defense.

Toronto		Boston
Kilrea, Jackson, Thoms, lw		
	rw, Clapper, O'Neil, Sands	
Thoms, Primeau, Boll, Cotton, c		
	c, Kaminsky, Motter, Stewart	
Finnigan, Conacher, Kelly, Boll, rw		
	lw, Barry, Beattie, Shannon	
Day, Cotton, Horner, ld	rd, Shore, Davie	
Hollett, Clancy, Metz, Conacher, rd		
	ld, Siebert, McInenly	
Hainsworth, g	g, Thompson	

Score—Toronto 2, Boston 0. Goals—Conacher, Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Jackson, Conacher, Primeau for Toronto. Penalties—Shore, Shannon, McInenly, Siebert for Boston; Jackson 2, Hollett, Clancy for Toronto. Officials—Ag Smith and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Second Place Playoff Series

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	1	1	0	1	0
Chicago	0	1	1	0	1

(Two games, total goals)

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks, defending Stanley Cup champions, fell last night before the Montreal Maroons, 1 to 0, in a bruising overtime battle before 17,680 spectators. The largest crowd of the season here saw the Maroons triumph and win the right to meet the New York Rangers, winners of the third-place playoff series.

A major penalty to Lolo Couture for clubbing Dave Trottier in the third minute of the overtime was the deciding break in the long battle that started in Montreal last week and extended through six periods of scoreless play. A minute after Couture and Trottier left the ice, Baldy Northcott took a pass from Bob Gracie and fired in the winning goal.

Montreal		Chicago
Northcott, lw	rw, Couture	
Smith, c	c, Romnes	
Ward, rw	lw, Thompson	
Wentworth, ld	rd, Coulter	
Evans, rd	ld, Burke	
Connell, g	g, Chabot	

Spares: Chicago—Kendall, Wiebe, Levinsky, Gottselig, Morenz, Cook, Trudel, McFadyen. Maroons—Conacher, Trottier, Marker, Cain, Gracie, Shields, Robinson, Blinco, Miller. Referees—Rodden and Goodman. Scoring: First Period—Score none. Penalties: Shields, Coulter. Stops: Chabot 8, Connell 9. Second Period—Scoring none. Penalties: Gracie, Shields. Stops: Chabot 10, Connell 7. Third Period—Scoring none. Penalties: Blinco, Smith, 10 minutes (misconduct). Stops: Chabot 12, Connell 8. Overtime—Scoring, Maroons, Northcott (Gracie) 4:02. Penalties: Couture (Major). Stops: Chabot 1, Connell 0.

Third-Place Playoff Series

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Rangers	1	1	0	6	5
Canadiens	0	1	1	5	6

(Two games, total goals.)

MONTREAL, March 27 (AP)—The New York Rangers advanced to the semifinal round of the National Hockey League playoffs last night as they battled the Montreal Canadiens to a 4-4 tie in the second half of their two-game total-goal series to win the round 6 goals to 5. The Rangers took a 2-1 lead at New York Sunday and barely maintained that margin through a wild third period last night.

Rangers		Canadiens
F. Cook, lw	rw, Larochelle	
Boucher, c	c, Lepine	
W. Cook, rw	lw, Joliat	
Starr, ld	rd, Jenkins	
Seibert, rd	ld, Carson	
Kerr, g	g, Cude	

Ranger subs—Dillon, Murdoch, Patrick, Keeling, Connolly, Mason, Johnson, Heller, McKenzie. Canadien subs—G. Mantha, Goldsworthy, Mondou, Crutchfield, Riley, McGill, Gagnon, S. Mantha, Savage. Referees—Bill Stewart and Odie Cleghorn. Scoring: First period—1, Rangers, Patrick (Dillon), 15:34. Penalties—Seibert, Carson. Second period—2, Rangers, Keeling (Mason), 8:23; 3, Canadiens, Goldsworthy (Crutchfield, Riley), 10:52; 4, Rangers, Dillon (Murdoch), 13:11. Penalties: Lepine, Heller, Carson, Johnson, Seibert. Third period—5 Canadiens, McGill (Gagnon, Riley), 4:39; 6, Rangers, Keeling, 5:14; 7, Canadiens, McGill, 9:52; 8, Canadiens, Joliat (Mondou), 10:17. Penalties—Seibert, G. Mantha 2.

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Daughters of Famous Tennis Player Take Up the Sport

By a Staff Photographer

Compete in New England Women's Tournament at Longwood

Left to Right—Hazel and Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, Mass. Their Mother, Mrs. George W. Wightman, Donor of the International Ladies' Trophy, Which Brings the Best American and English Players Together Each Year, Has Won Over 30 United States National Indoor and Outdoor Titles.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Looks Like a Small U. S. Delegation

JUDGING from Associated Press reports, the United States delegation to the British amateur golf championship tournament this summer is going to be a small one. So far as appears to be known at the present time, there are three of Uncle Sam's young amateurs who plan to vie with W. Lawson Little Jr., the Stanford University undergraduate, who won the title last year. This trio consists of T. Suffern Tailer and Richard M. Chapman, from the Metropolitan District, and Robert W. Knowles Jr. of the Massachusetts District. It will be the first time that Tailer, Chapman and Knowles have tried for the British amateur, and Tailer is the only one of the trio who has had experience playing on European links. They are, however, among the most promising of the younger set of golfers in the United States, yet it is hardly to be expected that they will win the title on their first attempt.

Little Has Chance to Break a Record

So far as Little is concerned, he has a chance to break a record, as no American has ever won that title two years in succession. In fact, there are only two British players who have accomplished that feat since the tournament was first played in 1886. They are H. G. Hutchinson, who won it the first two years, and Harold H. Hilton, one of the greatest golfers that ever stroked a ball. Reports from the Pacific coast have told that Little has not been playing his best golf this winter and spring; but his game is so sound and his temperament so fitted for golf that it is confidently expected he will be back in championship form by next May when the British amateur takes place. He is competing in the Masters's tournament at Augusta next week, and his showing there should give a good line on how his game is progressing. Last year the presence of the United States Walker Cup team in England resulted in a large entry of Americans, including such stars as Francis deS. Ouimet, George T. Dunlap Jr., H. Chandler Egan, etc.; but this year Uncle Sam will have to depend upon a younger set of promising golfers to give John Bull's prized amateur golf trophy another year of residence in the United States.

A Great Bowling Tournament

When it comes to bowling, the American Bowling Congress's yearly tournament comes pretty close to being the big pin event of the year. Syracuse is now the scene of the thirty-fifth annual tournament, and it promises to go into bowling history as a record breaker in more than one way. It has already made a new record for number of entries, as no fewer than 2807 teams are competing, as against the previous mark of 2639 made in 1931. No fewer than 292 cities are represented in the tournament, and the prizes will amount to close to $100,000. Already one bowler has rolled a perfect string, and the top individual score is now at 702. The first-place holders in the five divisions competed in are still some pins behind the records, but there are still a lot of good bowlers left to go after the pins before the tournament comes to a close, and it is quite possible that one or more of the present records for pinfall will join that for the number of teams entered.

Detroit Olympics Now Lead London Two Games

International Hockey League Final Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	0	6	1	4
London	0	0	2	1	6	0

(Three out of five games)

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Back to Detroit went the Olympics today with the International Hockey League championship all but sewed up.

Their 2-to-1 victory over the London Tecumsehs on London ice last night gave the Detroiters a 2-0 lead in the league's final playoff series. They now need to gain only one more victory to clinch the best-three-out-of-five series and capture the Teddy Oke Trophy.

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Providence Reds Take Game Lead at Quebec

Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff (Semifinal)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	1	0	0	3	1	2
Quebec	0	0	1	1	3	0

(Two out of three games)

QUEBEC, March 27 (AP)—The Providence Reds took a game lead in their Canadian-American Hockey League semifinal playoffs with the Quebec Beavers, winning 3 to 1 before a crowd of 5000. The second game will be played here Thursday and the third, if necessary, at Providence Sunday. The winner will meet the Boston Bruins for the Fontaine Cup.

Providence		Quebec
Rivers, rw	lw, Quenneville	
Gaudreault, c	c, Phillips	
Harrington, lw	rw, Buckles	
Nichols, rd	ld, Leduc	
Lesieur, ld	rd, Bourgault	
Byrne, g	g, Cox	

Spares—Quebec: Alexandre, Runge, Lafrance, Raymond, Field, Filmore, Doran. Providence: Mulligan, Speyer, Kuhn, Keating, Murray, Ranger, Lowrey. Officials—Bill Shaver and Billy Bell. Scoring—First Period: 1—Providence — Rivers (Gaudreault) 1:30; 2—Quebec—Filmore (Doran, Runge) 17:35. Penalties—Nichols, Alexandre, Lowrey. Second Period: 3—Providence-Mulligan 8:40. Penalties—Harrington, Raymond, Ranger. Third Period: 4—Providence-Lowrey 17:00. Penalties—Keating, Buckles, Mulligan.

Woman Betters Men's Par

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27 (AP)—Deborah Verry, 23-year-old Worcester (Mass.) golfer, who was runnerup last year for the North and South women's golf championship, made the lowest nine-hole score ever turned in by a woman golfer here, when she traversed the last nine holes of the No. 3 course today in 32, 4 under men's par. This, added to a 44 going out, gave her a 76 total and a seven-stroke lead over Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Woods Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 27—Henry F. Woods '36 of Hanover, son of Prof. Erville B. Woods of Dartmouth, has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity winter sports team for next year. Woods has won a number of events for the Green during the past two winters. This winter he captured the intercollegiate combined event of ski jumping and cross-country and in 1934 he won the downhill championship and intercollegiate jumping title.

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Misses Winthrop And Ciccone In The Semifinals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 27—Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Elena L. Ciccone of Newton advanced to the semifinal round of the second annual New England women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts this morning. They are in opposite halves of the draw. Virginia Ellis and Margaret Blake, both of Brookline, caught up with the singles field by winning their third-round matches this morning.

Doubles matches early today saw the advancement of an all-Irish team, Betty Bayley of Moate, Westmeath, Ire., and her sister, Mrs. Amory Goddard, now of Brookline, and the second-seeded pair, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold, to the third round.

Miss Bayley and Mrs. Goddard, who stood head and shoulders above their youthful opponents, little Marguerita (Cissy) Madden of Jamaica Plain, 12-year-old star, and Dorothy Wightman, age 13, daughter of Mrs. Wightman, dropped three games in two sets, 6—1, 6—2. The younger pair showed good tennis sense and Dorothy Wightman displayed many of the tricks her mother employs. Miss Madden, who plays a brilliant game for her size and age, recently saw her cousin, Margot E. Lumb of Kingston-upon-Thames, Eng., win the United States squash racquets crown.

Mrs. Wightman and Mrs. Griswold dropped three games in defeating Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff and Marian Wood of Brookline, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Ellis had a hard time getting by Helen Jones this morning, winning the third-round match after losing the first set. The score was 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Blake advanced by defeating Serita Bartlett, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Winthrop, topseeded favorite to win the title on Saturday, defeated Mrs. Goddard in the quarterfinals today at 6—1, 6—1, while the other semifinalist, Miss Ciccone, dropped two games in defeating Mrs. John L. Bremer of Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Yesterday afternoon, Miss Ciccone won from Hilda Boehm of Malden when her opponent defaulted in the third set because of an injured foot. Miss Ciccone won the first set at 6—4 and Miss Boehm was leading in the third set at 2—1, after winning the second set at 6—4, when she was forced to default. The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, defeated Betty Bayley, Moate, Westmeath, Ire., 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Mrs. Philip Theopold, Dedham, 6—2, 6—1.

Elena Ciccone, Newton, defeated Hilda Boehm, Malden, 6—4, 4—6, 1—2, default.

Margaret Blake, Brookline, defeated Serita Bartlett, 6—1, 6—2.

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Helen L. Jones, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Quarterfinal Round

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. Amory Goddard, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Elena Ciccone, defeated Mrs. John L. Bremer, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Marguerita (Cissy) Madden and Dorothy Wightman defeated Polly Morrill and Frances Kelley, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

Betty Bayley and Mrs. Amory Goddard defeated Esther Edwards and Ruth Aseltine, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Philip Theopold and Mrs. John L. Bremer defeated Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth and Peggy Farnsworth, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round

Betty Bayley and Mrs. Amory Goddard defeated Marguerita (Cissy) Madden and Dorothy Wightman, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold defeated Helen Jones and Marian Wood, 6—1, 6—2.

Two Veterans Defeated

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 27 (AP)—Two veterans of the fairways, Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, former national champion, and Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., fell by the wayside yesterday in the opening round of the fifth annual Augusta women's invitational golf tournament. The 18-year-old Virginia state champion, Lilly Harper of Norfolk, came through with a stunning 4-to-3 triumph over Miss Orcutt. After running up a 2-hole lead on the outgoing nine, Dean van Landingham of Charlotte, N. C., held her own the remainder of the way to topple the Philadelphia club wielder 2-up and advance to the quarter-finals.

Wesleyan Elects Burton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 27—J. Kemper Burton '36 of Chestnut Hill, Penna., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University basketball team for next year. He has been a member of the team during the past two years and is also a letterman in football and baseball.

Three-Weapon Title Is Won By Fencers Club

Alessandroni, Armitage and Jaeckel Take Every Bout in Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—The team of the Fencers Club of New York, composed of two national champions, Hugh V. Alessandroni, in foils, Norman C. Armitage, in sabre, with Tracy Jaeckel as the épée fencer, won an easy victory yesterday evening on their home floor, when they captured the national three-weapon team fencing championship, without losing a single bout. Five teams entered, the others being made up as follows:

New York Athletic Club—Arthur J. Pregosi, foils, Lieut. Fred R. Weber, U. S. A., épée, and John R. Huffmann, sabre.

Saltus Fencing Club—Harold Ellison, foils, August von Munchhausen, épée, and Albert V. Ferro, sabre.

University Fencers Club—José R. de Capriles, foils, Miguel A. de Capriles, épée, and Philip V. Lubart, sabre.

Composite Team — Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers, foils, Pieter Mijer, unattached, épée, and F. A. Allis, New Haven, sabre.

In the first round, New York Athletic Club defeated Saltus Club, 2 bouts to 1, winning foils and sabre.

Fencers Club took all three bouts in the first semifinal, from the composite team, while New York Athletic Club disposed of University Fencers, by winning the sabre after foils and épée had been divided.

In the final, Alessandroni defeated Pregosi, 5—4, coming from behind after trailing at 3—4. Jaeckel and Weber broke even with 3—3, the final being a double touch. Then Armitage defeated his perennial sabre rival, Huffman, 5—2, to win the championship.

Pickups

BOB "LEFTY" GROVE, the big question mark of the Boston Red Sox pitching staff and the man who may make the Hub team into a pennant contender, is scheduled to make his initial start of the 1935 season on Friday, when his mates face the Philadelphia Nationals in an exhibition game at Sarasota, Fla. Grove asked permission to test his throwing arm, and Manager Joe Cronin of the Sox granted this request with pleasure. To date the tall left-hander has confined his pitching to batting practice.

The New York Yankees purchased Pat Malone from the Cardinals yesterday in a straight cash deal. The trade brings Malone and Joe McCarthy together again for the first time since they both left the Chicago Cubs. Malone won 14 games and lost seven with the Cubs in 1934. He should help the Yankees. In fact he would probably have been of considerable help to the Cardinals, who outside of the Dean brothers are lacking mound strength.

McCarthy tried to purchase Malone late last season, but the Cubs would not listen as they were planning a player trade with the Cardinals.

The Braves evened their spring series with the Yankees yesterday, winning 4 to 3, by staging a four-run rally in the fourth inning. The series now stands at 3-all. Rhem and Mangum held the Yanks to seven hits, one of them a home run by Red Rolfe. Babe Ruth played first base, made one hit and scored a run. It was Boston's first victory in a week.

Walter Johnson's Cleveland Indians banged out 17 hits against the New York Giants yesterday, which is more proof that the Tribe must be watched when the regular campaign opens. It is said that all the Indians need to win the pennant is a first-class catcher, and they may win without one.

The Red Sox have farmed Joe Mulligan, big right-handed pitcher, to the Syracuse club of the International League.

Unless Manager Bill Terry unexpectedly changes his plans, the batting order of the Giants will be as follows: Hughie Critz, Dick Bartell, Joe Moore, Mel Ott, Terry, Travis Jackson, George Davis, the catcher and pitcher. Terry moved himself from third position to fifth, mostly to make room for the versatile Bartell, secured in a deal with the Phillies.

Norman Masters and Chester Klaerner, rookie pitchers of the Giants, have been turned over to the Nashville club of the Southern Association for more experience. Klaerner was brought to the Giants' camp by Joe Moore.

If one can judge by what they did yesterday, the Columbus Red Birds should be promoted to the National League. The Birds made 24 hits and scored 18 runs against the Cardinals, but lost the ball game because the Cards turned the same number of hits into 25 runs.

Watch Ben Chapman this season. Right now the Yankee looks like the best center fielder in the business.

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Sporting Around the Hub

WOMEN'S competitive golf in the Bay State will get under way on April 15 with a medal-play tourney for all six divisions of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, at various courses. Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood of Wellesley, association secretary, declared the medal-play tourney will assist the district captains in determining the makeup of their teams for the spring series. Team matches this year will be held on Mondays and Thursdays, with a district medal-play tourney scheduled for Thursdays for players who are not members of the teams. Weather permitting, the team series will get under way on April 22. A mixed foursome championship is scheduled for the Dedham Country and Polo Club on May 24. The women's Massachusetts individual championship will be held on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club from June 4 to 8.

Five boys of Boston and vicinity have qualified as expert riflemen in the junior division of the National Rifle Association, it was announced in Washington. The only grade higher than expert is distinguished rifleman. The boys who won these honors are William Dwyer of Mountfort Street, Boston; J. E. Trainer of Howes Street, Dorchester; Arthur Davis of Wheelock Avenue, Norwood; Francis MacDonough of Dane Street and Woodbury Smith of Colon Street in Beverly.

The New England A. A. U. will stage the 15-kilometer walking championship on the mile track around the Playstead at Franklin Park, April 28. The event will be started at 3 p. m.

Two local boys, Amos Mills Jr. of Lexington and Gaynor Rutherford of Belmont, have been elected co-captains of the Bowdoin College hockey team for next season. Both Mills and Rutherford play center. They also play baseball.

Wallace Hedquist '36 of Worcester, national junior 100-yard freestyle champion, has been elected to captain the Boston University varsity swimming team for next season. Hedquist succeeds Richard Steele of Boston, who has another year of competition.

Next season ice hockey fans will be watching their favorite sport on Sundays. Yesterday, Governor Curley signed a bill permitting hockey on Sunday between 1:30 and 11 p. m. The measure will become effective in 90 days.

University of Michigan and University of Iowa swimmers arrived in the Hub yesterday. They will compete for National Collegiate Swimming Association titles in the Harvard pool on Friday and Saturday. Today and tomorrow will see swimmers representing 32 other colleges and universities invading Boston and Cambridge.

Catherine Coughlin of Boston University received double honors last night at the annual indoor meet of the Women's Athletic Association when she was presented with a silver cup and a blazer. The meet was staged in the B. U. Gymnasium on St. Botolph Street. Miss Coughlin was given the cup for winning the fall tennis tournament and the blazer was presented to her as the only senior who has won the class award for the past three years and "who best exemplifies the ideals of good sportsmanship." The sophomore class carried off team honors in the meet.

More than 30 tennis candidates at Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported to Coach John L. (Jack) Summers yesterday afternoon.

W. Starling Burgess, designer of Enterprise and Rainbow, successful defenders of the America's Cup in the last two international yacht races against Britain, will discuss recent developments in sailing yacht designs in two lectures at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Friday and Saturday. The Friday lecture will be at 8 p. m. and the Saturday address at 11 a. m.

Yacht Azara Wins Again

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 27 (AP)—For the second year in succession, Commodore Hugh M. Matheson's 112-foot schooner Azara of Miami, has the distinction of having led the fleet across the finish line in the Miami-St. Petersburg yacht race. Azara, skippered by her owner, arrived here Monday at 2 p. m., just 51 h. 36m. after leaving Miami. Azara was the scratch boat in Class A and was awarded first prize in this division when the 47-foot ketch Four Winds, the only other Class A boat, failed to make port until late yesterday afternoon.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 26

Boston (N) 4, New York (A) 3.
Montreal (IL) 9, Brooklyn (N) 8.
Detroit (A) 11, Rochester (IL) 1.
St. Louis (A) 4, Buffalo (IL) 3.
Seattle (PCL) 14, Chicago (N) 3.
Cincinnati (N) 5, Boston (A) 0.
Cleveland (A) 9, New York (N) 8.
St. Louis (N) 25, Columbus (AA) 18.
Philadelphia (A) 5, Birmingham (SA) 4.
Baltimore (IL) 4, Philadelphia (N) 3.
Pittsburgh (N) 9, Chicago (A) 0.

American Hockey Association

Final Playoff

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The Home Forum

At the Gate

HERE, standing at the gate, you can look over the drop of the meadow and beyond the far hedge to the patterned spread of land edged with the evening sea. Over there hang grey skeins of sun-lined clouds; but overhead the sky is clear with the cold vacancy of a spring evening—empty, ice-blue sky turning lemon-colored to the west.

It is cold, but delicious; no scent but the faint brown scent of reviving soil, no wind to set the tree boughs squeaking against one another, no color but the green grass-colored meadow, and the brown branches, and the green-white tips of bud. There are sounds, though, plenty of sounds about the gate.

The soft spin of steel-spoked wheels, the whisper of rubber tyres, the crunch of gravel as the countryman passes on his bicycle. Next quiet for a while. Then the wiry tumult of starlings, dark like a hurrying rain-cloud, racing over the empty sky. The papery rush of wedge-shaped wings as they pass overhead; quiet again, then the confusion of chattering voices as they break against the beech-roosts, splitting up their ordered block like a smooth wave splintering against rock. There is the sound of the cattle from the water-meadows, deep lowing, clear and rounded over the fields; and in the meadow, before the gate, the old brown horse shambles slowly through the rank grass.

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THE EVENING COOLS, becomes clearer. Like blown smoke, the ropy seaward clouds dissolve: all the sky is clear and fresh like the evening, perfectly pure and precise—unlike a summer sky heavy with the curdling heat colors. The sky you see from the gate is fresh, like a daffodil, like new butter. The tree shadows, still unblurred by foliage, stretch into lengthening filagree across the green. There is the sense of flowers somewhere; but no flowers to be seen, only the near-breaking wallflower buds on top of the old brick which is lit with candle-colored sun.

It is growing to twilight, still clear, cold, unscented, insect-free. The mating blackbirds rush, sable-winged and scolding, up and down the hedgerow; finally are still. There are bird-shufflings in the bushes, a shadow on the pine bole as a tree-creeper darts mouse-like to roost, a single fleck in the sky as a lonely crow flaps to this year's nesting site in the fir top. But he is followed by the rooks: distantly, like machinery, you hear their clamor; coming nearer, louder, until all the sky seems full of dark-winged shapes and their rusty vespers. For a while the elms are uproarious with the confusion of their arrival, as they fuss about the gigantic nests. And then a great stillness.

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THE SUN is gone, the brown horse is a shapeless shadow, the air smells of streaming dew. The cold gathers round you like a sheet, as you linger for just two more minutes at the gate. Sea, land and sky are one now in the scentlessness. There are rustlings in the ditches, a dark something moving over the dim meadow, a low velvety whinny. On woollen, mothlike wings, the old coppice owl flitters silently into the starlight. A light wind which, before sunrise, will be a March gale raging through the woods, simpers through the branches. Spring evening is over at the gate.

C. G. G.

THE OLD WORKSHOP: A Water Color Drawing by Evelyn Harrison

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE little village of Smarden, lying within easy distance of the quarry hills in the Weald of Kent, there stands an ancient workshop. And since the door is ever open, and passers-by may linger about the place to their heart's content, one can watch the craftsmen, ankle deep in shavings, engaged in the same work that has occupied them and their ancestors for the past four hundred years—the making of wooden hay rakes and the seating of chairs with rushes.

It is difficult at first to distinguish the many old wooden implements that stand about on the benches and the earthen floor, for spiders have woven webs over chink and cranny, and have sealed up the lattice-paned windows; but, as the eye becomes accustomed to the light, one notices how strong and well made they are, and how highly polished they have become after long years of constant use. In the center of the barn stands a curious pronged implement used for curving the handles of the rakes, while the rakes themselves are stacked together against the wall in readiness for the next harvest.

In former times the village craftsmen were far more important to the farmer than they are today, supplying him with everything he needed, from nails for his wagon to furniture for his home; but, as the more complicated agricultural implements were introduced, the workers found their trade disappearing, the quiet workshops giving place to the factory, with its busy hum of machinery.

It would seem, however, that the rake makers have little to fear from the competition of the machine, for the farmers know that it is impossible to equal the handmade implement that hundreds of years have brought to perfection.

Spring on the Firth of Clyde

DURING the winter months, when snow caps the hills and storms whip waves to spindrift in the faces of little towns, river traffic in the Firth of Clyde is more or less confined to large sea-going vessels, inward and outward bound. A few steamers, such as the Irish mail-boats, bound from Glasgow to Dublin and Belfast, make their usual journeys; and the little steamer which goes round all the piers of the Firth two or three times a day is rarely daunted by heavy weather. With passengers and mails, it sails from Gourock to Kilcreggan, thence to Cove, Blairmore and Strone into Holy Loch, to call at Sandbank and Kilmun, repeating its visits on the return journey. There are also a number of small motorboats which manage to ply as ferries several times a day, in spite of wild weather.

In spring, however, a renewal of activity among the lighter craft is noticeable. Fitting-out is begun on the pleasure steamers which have been laid up for the winter; and soon a smart, clean-looking boat is seen making its preliminary run across the Firth. One by one, they reappear, all the old favorites whose names are household words on the lips of those who see them passing every day.

In the smaller yards, where yachts have been hauled up since autumn, there is a great stir. Paintwork and brasswork are being renovated, machinery overhauled, and soon "Gigha Gorm" (Blue Goose), "Kittiwake," "Ceol Mara" (Song of the Sea), "Moira," and all the other names that loomed high on the wooden hulls in the yards, are seen low on the waters of the bay, tall masts swaying as the vessels pull at their anchor chains and fret to be free once more. Round about them cluster their little sisters, the sailing boats, that every day are seen up and down the Firth, rocking in the breeze or drifting, like white butterflies with folded wings, in the sunny shelter of a hill.

Below the boat hirers' stations, the water is dotted with pygmy craft, waiting for the first school holiday to take them by storm. I happened to be staying on the West Coast on one of these occasions, and down in the town became aware of an approaching invasion of children. From the station and bus terminus, they were making their way along the seafront; and soon the beach was covered by excited little figures, and every boat was full of tiny squirming crews, steering erratic passages close to the shore under the watchful eyes of the boatmen.

Every child carried provisions of some description in baskets and bags and bottles, and those who had tinnies or pitchers, lit fires among the rocks and boiled water.

The effect of these small creatures and their tiny encampments was indescribable. Red, blue, green, yellow, pink, every imaginable color of garment wove itself in a glowing maze all along the shore as far as eye could see; and the dancing flames of the picnic fires, and their plumes of smoke above the water-side, combined with all the pageantry of the Firth itself on that sunny spring morning, gave one a feeling that this part of the West Coast had suddenly become a corner of Fairyland.

E. P.

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Within a Goldsmith's Compound—Bali

GOLDSMITHING is an ancient profession in Bali, and in the villages around Gianjar and Kloenkoeng are many workers in the precious metal. At Blahbatoe I visited the family compound of the oldest goldsmith on the island. His family had been in the guild for generations. The traditional occupation bids fair to stretch as far into the future as into the past, for on the day of my visit, the white-haired man watched his son, grandson, and great grandson work at tiny anvils. Cocoanut oil was used in smelting; bellows were operated with the feet after the manner of the Arabs in Morocco—these details of the craft I noted before I was taken to the house where finished work was displayed. Beautiful work, and costly. I saw hilts of krisses, made of hammered gold and inlaid with precious stones. The prices ranged from six hundred to two thousand guilders. There was not a large stock on hand. This man's output has no long wait for customers.

But more interesting to me than the sight of the craftsmen at work, and their products, was the near view of a family compound. So many times I had passed along the road, shaded almost to dusk by the dense foliage of over-hanging trees, and pressed close to the walls enclosing the dwellings, but here I was at last within such walls. They were made of mud and stone, covered at the top with straw and over-hung with vines, and they were high—seven feet was my estimate of the goldsmith's wall. In the old days these barricades against intruders were higher still, but the Dutch had no desire to deal with fortresses in the event of trouble, and they fixed a limit to their height.

A few stone steps led from the road to the narrow entrance gate. Just inside was the platform where the work was carried on; it was shaded by a large tree. Another tree occupied the centre of the compound, and scattered about the space were the several buildings necessary to family life. At one end stood the owner's house, with sleeping quarters for the family. Near by stood a house for guests. There was a building for gatherings of various sorts, and the kitchen was yet another house. . . .

"Family life," said the official who accompanied me, "is village life in little. Each family has a council similar to the village council, where disputes are dealt with at monthly meetings. Usually conciliation is effected; it rarely happens that such matters need be taken beyond these councils and brought before the regent. Always these meetings are held at midnight and in moonlight. The people are summoned by the sound of a gong.—From "By-Ways of the Tropic Seas," by HERMANN NORDEN. (Philadelphia: Macrae, Smith.)

Overlooking the Plains of Carthage

THERE is another side to excavation. We are not always digging, but we are usually either comparing notes or planning new fields. Life is as comfortable for our off-duty hours as we can reasonably make it. It is not so festive or elaborate as life in Paris or New York, but it has its charm.

Our home is an old Arab palace at Sidi Bou Said and overlooks the plains of Carthage, with the sea on either side. The place is several hundred years old, and belonged to a Mohammedan prince. We have called it Palais Hamilcar, and have made an effort to restore some of the atmosphere of an ancient Carthaginian home, which is not so difficult, considering the specimens we have around. . . .

In the gardens cypress trees make a stately avenue to the gateway, while bougainvillea, daffodils, primroses, violets, flowering cactus, cornflowers, poppies and lemon trees blossoming in the spring, contrive to make a riot of color commensurate with the landscape. . . .

Close to our home is the veritable Aladdin's Palace of Baron d'Erlanger, and it is a wonderful relaxation to spend an hour or two, in the quiet of the day, in surroundings which speak so eloquently of the spirit of Hannibal and the great Carthaginians.

It is an immense palace, with endless rooms and corridors, built of seventeen different kinds of marble, and furnished in glorious Moorish fashion, with carpets of Mecca and cushions of the Tunisian souks. Its soft lights and gentle shadows invite rest and speak of peace.

In all the courtyards, between columns of marble, hang gilt cages containing singing birds. The air is fragrant with the perfume of incense and the odour of orange trees and lemon blossoms. A fountain plays in the great room, and the water, that has its source in a basin beautified by lilies and tulips, flows through the middle of the luxurious chamber. Here by the laughing stream, reclining on cushions, one hears the mysterious music of the country. The musicians and singers are hidden, but, in the half light, from a seemingly great distance, comes the muffled drumming, eloquent of the retreating Moors leaving Granada, wailing the loss of a great empire. . . .

Magnificence upon magnificence, both of eye and ear, lead the mind across the centuries, until it is necessary only to be tranquil in order to appreciate the tragedy that has flowed over the isthmus since Carthage first struck awe into the minds of the people of the ancient world.

Through long avenues of dark trees, cypress and myrtle, is to be seen a limpid pool, in which gold fish lazily turn, and on whose surface is reflected the whole of the village of Sidi Bou Said. The gleaming white houses with their brilliant blue windows, fresh and untarnished, are reflected here, and the towering minaret of the mosque whence, at night, the voice of the muezzin calls the people to prayer. It might almost be the voice of the Phoenician priests, exhorting the moon, while Carthage was still their city.—COUNT BYRON KHUN DE PROROK, in "Digging for Lost African Gods." Notes and translations by EDGAR FLETCHER ALLEN. (New York: Putnam.)

Przybliżenie się do Jego obecności

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CZĘSTOKROĆ się wydaje, iż ludzkość jest bardziej świadoma obecności zła niż dobra. Większa jej część z radością zastąpiłaby wierzenie w siłę i obecność zła zrozumieniem prawdy, iż dobro jest jedyną siłą i obecnością. Prorok Jeremjasz powiada: „Izali Ja nieba i ziemi nie napełniam? mówi Pan". Niewątpliwie nie może być zła tam, gdzie jest Bóg, dobro nieskończone, a Ojciec miłujący niezawodnie uzdolnia do pokonania pozornych przeszkód do prawdziwego poznania wszystkich, którzy istotnie pragną osiągnąć świadomość wszystkości dobra.

Ponieważ Bóg jest Bogiem zbliska, jak o tem powiada nam Biblja, więc cóż zdawałoby się przeszkadza ludzkości w poznaniu Jego obecności? Przeszkodą jest fałszywe wychowanie, krzewiące przyjmowanie za prawdę świadectwa materjalnego zmysłu, który ma pretensję do tego, że materja jest rzeczywista i że grzeszny śmiertelnik jest naszą prawdziwą jaźnią. Przez materjalne zmysły nie możemy poznać Boga, ponieważ Bóg jest Duch. Dopóki przyjmujemy za prawdę świadectwo materjalnego zmysłu, roszczącego pretensję do tego, że grzeszny śmiertelnik jest człowiekiem, dopóty nie będziemy mogli uświadomić sobie wiecznej obecności Boga, a więc i mieć obfitości wesela, która jest nagrodą tych, którzy urzeczywistniają wieczną obecność Bożą.

Paweł powiada: „Duchem postępujcie, a pożądliwości ciała nie wykonacie," Jan zaś pisze: „Każdy, który miłuje, z Boga jest narodzony i zna Boga." Wskazuje to, że zaprzeczenie świadectwa materjalnego zmysłu i odzwierciedlenie Miłości boskiej są drogą do podniesienia się ponad cielesny czyli śmiertelny umysł i do dojścia do poznania obecności Bożej. W dziele "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mary Baker Eddy wynosi fakt ten, mówiąc: „W Wiedzy boskiej pojmujemy Życie jedynie wówczas, kiedy żyjemy ponad cielesnym zmysłem i poprawiamy go" (str. 167).

Dla znającego obecność i siłę Bożą grzech i choroba są tem samem, czem dla matematyka jest fałszywe twierdzenie, że trzy więcej trzy jest siedem,—twierdzenie, które prawdziwy zmysł odrzuca. Podobnie, jak rozumienie matematyki uzdolnia do poznania, że trzy więcej trzy jest sześć, a nie uroszczone siedem, zrozumienie duchowe uzdolnia do zrozumienia, że człowiek jest bezgrzeszny i harmonijny, gdyby nawet materjalny zmysł świadczył o obecności choroby i grzechu.

Za każdym razem, kiedy wznosimy się myślowo ponad świadectwo cielesnego zmysłu i widzimy bezgrzeszność i harmonję tam, gdzie materjalny zmysł mówi nam o istnieniu choroby i grzechu, wniwecz obracamy fałszywe wierzenie, mówiące o obecności zła, i osiągamy zmysł duchowy, który uzdolnia nas do urzeczywistnienia, iż Bóg, dobro nieskończone, jest jedyną siłą i obecnością, i że człowiek, nasza prawdziwa jaźń, jest bezgrzeszny i harmonijny. O każdej porze, kiedy wyrażamy przebaczenie, czystość, niesamolubstwo i inne cechy duchowe, stajemy się bardziej świadomi obecności i siły Bożej, Miłości boskiej. To, co mówi nam o złem i rozdźwięku, jest jedynie fałszywem świadectwem. To zaś, co wyklucza z nas świadomość zawsze obecnej i wszechmocnej Miłości boskiej, jest wyrażeniem cech, przeciwnych cechom duchowym. Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Zawsze obecnemu samolubstwu, czyli materjalnemu zmysłowi, zawsze obecna Miłość musi się wydawać nieobecną" (Z "No and Yes," str. 20).

Ponieważ Mistrz zawsze wyrażał cechy duchowe i nie poddawał się świadectwu materjalnego zmysłu o grzechu, chorobie i śmierci, zawsze był on świadom siły i obecności Bożej, a było to przyczyną jego nieustraszoności, kiedy podczas burzy na jeziorze ci, co byli z nim w łodzi, bali się o swoje życie. Ta świadomość siły i obecności Bożej uzdolniła go do uświadomienia sobie obfitego zaopatrzenia Bożego, kiedy stanął on wobec pięciu tysięcy głodnych i tylko kilku chlebów i ryb pod ręką.

Psalmy dwudziesty trzeci i dziewięćdziesiąty pierwszy mówią o nieustraszoności i opiece, przychodzących do tego, kto świadomie mieszka w obecności Bożej. Wszyscy myślący Chrześcijanie pragną trwać w świadomości, na którą wskazują te Psalmy. Dzięki badaniu i stosowaniu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej każdy gorliwie szukający Prawdy może poznać, jak zostawać w świadomości która wie o Bożej obecności i Jego czułej opiece. Wiedza bowiem pokazuje kłamliwość zmysłu, który, zdawałoby się, wielu przeszkadzał w uświadomieniu obecności i siły dobra. Wiedza pokazuje nam, jak mamy zaprzeczać świadectwu fałszywych materjalnych zmysłów, które nie znają Boga.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia, że stosunek Boga a człowieka jest stosunkiem Zasady boskiej a idei, Duszy a jej odbicia. Uczy, że Bóg i człowiek są nierozdzielni, a więc, że człowiek zawsze jest w obecności Bożej. Wiedza Chrześcijańska pokazuje, jak osiągnąć prawdziwą jaźń, która zawsze jest jedno z Bogiem i która nigdy nie znała i nigdy znać nie może żadnej innej siły i obecności.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Brook

FOAM runs with the water, unceasing and tardily
It makes its delays on sand-spit and drifting twig;
Leaves sail on the water: dragged to its silty bottom
They brush the smooth side of the trout hunting gnat and wig.

The water's surface runs lapping and whispering
Broken by the frequent plopping of wild grapes which fall
And drop—full, heavy and purple—into the muddy bed of the current
Which runs clear among its tributes and takes them and carries them all.

M. H. CONSTABLE

Coming Into His Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND seems often to be more conscious of the presence of evil than of good. Most men would gladly exchange belief in the power and presence of evil for an understanding of the truth that good is the only power and presence. The prophet Jeremiah writes, "Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord." Assuredly, where God, infinite good, is there can be no evil; and certainly the loving Father of all enables those who really desire to attain the consciousness of the allness of good to overcome that which seems to keep them from this true knowing.

Since, as the Bible tells us, God is a God at hand, what is it that seems to keep mankind from the knowledge of His presence? It is false education, fostering the acceptance of material sense testimony, which claims that matter is real, and that a sinning mortal is our true selfhood. We cannot know God through the material senses, for God is Spirit. As long as we accept material sense testimony, which claims that a sinning mortal is man, we cannot become conscious of the ever-presence of God, and thus have the "fulness of joy" which is the reward of those who realize God's ever-presence.

Paul says, "Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh;" and John writes, "Every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God." This indicates that denying material sense testimony and reflecting divine Love is the way to rise above the carnal or mortal mind, and thus become conscious of God's presence. Mary Baker Eddy brings out this fact when she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167), "We apprehend Life in divine Science only as we live above corporeal sense and correct it."

Sin and sickness are to the one who knows God's presence and power what the false statement that three and three is seven is to the mathematician—something to be rejected by the true sense. Just as mathematical understanding enables one to know that three and three is six, in spite of a claim that it is seven, so spiritual understanding enables one to understand that man is sinless and harmonious, even though material sense testifies to the presence of sickness and sin.

Each time we mentally rise above corporeal sense testimony and see sinlessness and harmony where material sense tells us there is sickness and sin, we are destroying the false belief which says that evil is present, and are gaining spiritual sense, which enables us to realize that God, infinite good, is the only power and presence, and that man, our true selfhood, is sinless and harmonious. Each time we express forgiveness, purity, unselfishness, and other spiritual qualities, we become more conscious of the presence and power of God, divine Love. It is only false testimony which tells us of evil and discord. And it is the expressing of the opposite of spiritual qualities that shuts out from us the consciousness of divine Love as ever present and omnipotent. As Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 20), "Ever-present Love must seem ever absent to ever-present selfishness or material sense."

Because the Master ever expressed spiritual qualities and did not accept the material sense testimony of sin, sickness, and death, he was always conscious of God's power and presence. This caused him to be fearless when those with him in the boat feared for their lives during the storm on the lake. This consciousness of God's power and presence enabled him, when confronted by the evidence of five thousand hungry people, and with only a few loaves and fishes at hand, to be conscious of and to prove God's abundant provision.

The twenty-third and ninety-first Psalms tell of the fearlessness and the protection which come to one who consciously dwells in God's presence. All thoughtful Christians desire to dwell in the consciousness indicated in these Psalms. Through the study and application of Christian Science any earnest seeker for Truth can learn how to dwell in the consciousness which knows of God's presence and tender care, for Science shows the falsity of the sense which has seemingly kept many from being aware of the presence and power of good. It shows us how to deny the testimony of the false material senses, which know not God.

Christian Science reveals the relationship of God and man to be that of divine Principle and idea, Soul and its reflection. It teaches that God and man are inseparable; hence that man is always in God's presence. Christian Science shows how to gain this true selfhood, which is ever at one with God, and which never has known and never can know any other power and presence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Chinese Gift

HAVING no jade—
I will carve you a Ho Ho Bird
From the root of the lotus.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

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and
HEALTH
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations • # Mixed Price Movement in Very Slow New York Stock Market • Commodity and Money Markets

Some Stocks Off While Few Move To Higher Level

Price Changes Generally Are Mixed—Utility Issues Little Firmer

By Forrest Price

Stocks backed and filled uneasily today.

There was not much incentive either to buy or sell.

The trend at first appeared to be downward. A better tone developed in the early afternoon.

But trading was exceedingly slow. Total transfers footed up to 480,000 shares.

There was another runup in Coca-Cola, that stock gaining more than 5 points. A stock split-up report, somewhat shop worn, was again revived.

And while this was going on Canada Dry sold off more than a point to a new low for the year. This was attributed to the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 10 cents when the previous payment of 25 cents was expected.

U. S. Smelting slumped 7 points on unfavorable reports of earnings.

On the up side of the market with gains of 2 points or so were Eastman Kodak, Fairbanks Morse preferred, Guantanamo Sugar preferred, Sloss Sheffield preferred, and Allied Chemical.

Atlas Powder lost more than 2 points. Other losers included Hahn preferred, Howe Sound, Crosley, Reading, Spiegel-May-Stern, Union Bag & Paper, Penney and American Crystal Sugar preferred.

The utilities were comparatively firm. American Telephone advanced a point. West Penn Electric 6 per cent rose 3 points.

In the bond division, utility loans showed some moderate gains. Industrial issues were somewhat mixed. Railroad loans were not wanted except at price concessions. With the exception of Home Owners' Loan issues and the Liberty First 4¼s the federal list was inactive. Prices ruled firm for the most part. In the foreign group the Belgian issues were heavy. Other foreigners improved. All trading in bonds, however, was light.

Cotton had an early decline in New York but came back sharply. Early selling was due to decision of the mill owners to curtail mill operations and also to foreign and commission house selling.

In the Chicago grain market wheat prices rose to the highest level in months. The advance was attributed to dust storms.

Curtailment and destruction of agricultural products and slaughtering of young pigs at the command of the Government for the purpose of increasing commodity prices, together with the effects of last summer's drought, are beginning to bring about the results desired by the Administration.

The cost of living is going up. That means that everybody, including the unemployed, is contributing to the new economic policy of the Government. Buying power of the people is just that much less. It is a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Then, on top of this are the enormous expenditures of the Government ostensibly to help the unemployed.

It is this situation that is making capital timid and accounts for the protracted lethargy of the securities markets.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; list resists scattered selling.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments higher.

Curb: Irregular; utilities firm.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling and belga higher.

Cotton: Higher; trade buying.

Sugar: Quiet; trade covering.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; foreign markets strong.

Corn: Firm; receipts abnormally meager.

Cattle: Best kings strong; top $14.20.

Hogs: 10-15 higher; top $9.25.

Foreign

London—A good undertone prevailed on the stock exchange today. After a general rise in the forenoon under the leadership of gilt-edged securities and industrials on favorable budget prospects, prices eased due to profit-taking and a slackening of support. German bonds weakened, while gold mining and silver shares were cheerful. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Prices were strong on the Bourse today, armament stocks being the market leaders. Rubber issues were also strong and active, while rentes which declined during the early trading closed firmer. The closing tone was firm.

Berlin—Irregularity developed on the Boerse today after a weak opening. Mining shares were favored, and the market closed cheerful.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	10.95	11.13	10.89	11.07	+.04
July	11.00	11.20	10.96	11.13	+.05
October	10.60	10.75	10.55	10.72	+.03
December	10.67	10.84	10.65	10.82	+.03

Spots 11.35. Tone at close active.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.28	6.28	6.20	6.22	—.09
May	6.24	6.25	6.15	6.18	—.09
July	6.19	6.19	6.10	6.13	—.08
October	5.95	5.97	5.89	5.92	—.05

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
June	8.82b	9.00	..
September	9.15b	9.32	+.07
December	9.46b	9.64	+.14

b—Bid.

Standard Gas & Electric

Electric output of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the week ended March 23 totaled 82,530,623 kilowatt hours, an increase of 3.1 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Seventh Federal Reserve District Employment Gains

CHICAGO, March 27—February reports on employment conditions in the Seventh district again indicate a marked expansion in industrial activity, the number of men employed rising 4½ per cent and pay rolls 8½ per cent above the corresponding figures of a month earlier.

While employment and pay rolls generally show gains between January and February, the increases in the last 10 years have averaged only 1 and 3 per cent in these respective items, or considerably less than those of the current period.

The substantial gains of the last three months have brought employment to the highest volume since October, 1930, and pay rolls to a level above any since May, 1931. Despite this advance, current volumes are only slightly larger than last May, which month constituted the high point for the year 1934.

Wheat Prices Soar In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Caught in the vortex of dust storms raging from Canada to Texas, wheat soared today to the highest price evel witnessed in months.

Drought areas of the winter wheat belt southwest were reported as being severely punished, and messages from the Dakotas and Minnesota said clouds of dust were blowing. Augmenting the serength of Chicago wheat prices was word that all deliveries of wheat at Buenos Aires were at new top price levels for the season.

Wheat closed uneasy, 1¼-1¾ above yesterday's finish, May 95⅝-¾, corn ¾-1⅛ up, May 79¼, oats ⅝ to 1 cent advanced, and provisions showing 10 to 15 cents gain.

Hahn Dept. Stores 1934 Net Much Above Year Ago

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Hahn Department Stores, Inc., which coordinates operation of a widespread group of long-established department stores, reports a net profit in 1934 of $1,127,331, compared with a net in 1933 of $24,745.

At a special meeting of stockholders to be held following the annual meeting May 6 in New York, a plan of recapitalization will be presented by directors for action. In general it provides for settlement in full of dividends accrued to June 30, 1935, elimination of the present default on the purchase fund, reduction in preferred stock dividend requirements, basing of sinking fund obligations for preferred stock retirement on the company's ability to retire such stock, and return of voting control of the company to common stockholders.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Mar. 26	Mar. 25	Mar. 23	Mar. 22	Mar. 20
High	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7
Low	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4
Last	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.5

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934 Low—99.04 Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.43 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 25 was: Receipts for March 25, $103,992,643; expenditures, $79,124,809; balance, $2,366,915,229; customs receipts for the month, $26,748,182. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,837,165,760; expenditures, $5,006,456,144 (including $2,574,490,003 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,179,290,384; gold assets, $8,557,418,675.

New Haven Road Reduces Deficit By Half Million

Increase in Operating Income for February and Cut in Expenses

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports a reduction in its deficit of more than $500,000 for the month of February, as compared with February a year ago.

The deficit reported after charges, but before guarantees on separately operated properties, for February, 1935, was $388,549, which compared with a deficit of $891,840 for February a year ago and $613,967 in January, 1935.

Income deficit for the first two months of this year is reduced $239,567 over the like period a year ago, in the face of a reduction in operating revenues of $127,959, an increase in expenses of $270,000 due to increases in wage payments because of the partial restoration of the reductions which were in effect last year and higher prices of fuel and other materials.

The improvement in the net income for February was occasioned by an increase in operating revenues and a decrease in operating expenses. Revenue amounted to $5,635,587, or an increase of $142,759 over last year.

Both freight and passenger business were up over last year, freight increasing 5.2 per cent and passenger revenues 1.6 per cent.

Operating expenses were reduced from $4,470,229 in February of 1934 to $4,078,666 in February of this year, or a decrease of 8.8 per cent. This decrease was caused by reductions in the maintenance and transportation expenses brought about by improved operations. Furthermore, the February, 1934, expenses contained heavy charges for snow removal.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Tuesday	78.0	92.5	87.3	66.3
Month ago	82.5	95.1	88.5	69.7
Year ago	86.0	85.8	84.7	66.2
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.9	70.4
1935 low	78.0	92.2	84.5	66.3
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Tuesday	109.8	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	109.9	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	104.4	1928 high	104.4
1935 high	110.3	1932 low	86.8
1935 low	107.9		

Cuban Sugar Movement

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The largest export movement of Cuban Sugar since the week of Dec. 10, 1934, was reported by cable to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers. For the week ended March 23, shipments totaled 93,371 long tons. Of this sum 77,746 tons went to the United States and 15,625 tons to Europe. Shipments in the like week a year ago were 20,837 tons, of which 12,936 tons went to the United States and the balance to Europe.

Chain Store Sales Increase

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—A definite upturn over a broad front was chalked up by the chain store trade in February, a survey by Chain Store Age said. It said that grocery chains had scored new gains, reaching the best sales peaks in four years. Five-and-ten store sales moved up briskly from the low of January. The total daily average sales of 18 chains were about $4,772,000 compared with $4,460,000 in January, an advance of 7 per cent.

Associated System Output Up

The highest percentage increase in electric output for seven weeks was reported by the Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended March 16, with an increase of 6.0 per cent. Units (kwh) produced totaled 55,803,617. This output is larger than any ever reported by the System in the comparable week of previous years. For the four weeks to date the increase in output was 3.4 per cent over the same period of last year.

Far West Business For February Best Since July of 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27—For western business during February reached the highest point since July of 1934, and with the exception of that one month, the highest level since February, 1932, according to the Bank of America's index.

At 66.4, the February index was 5 per cent ahead of February, 1934, and almost 17 per cent above February, 1933, in addition to gaining over January of this year.

The encouraging gains in western building activity which were witnessed during the latter part of 1934 and in January of 1935 were well maintained in February. Building permits issued in 56 western cities gained 56.7 per cent over the aggregate of the same cities in February of last year.

Belga Slightly Higher at 21.50c

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The belga was steadier today, but it failed to recover any but a very small part of yesterday's heavy loss.

Rising .02 of a cent the Belgian unit was quoted as 21.50 cents. There were indications that its most modest upturn followed pressure upon the shorts to cover their commitments.

Other major currencies also were about steady. The dollar was slightly lower in London, with the pound closing at $4.79 7-16. In New York sterling was 1¼ cents higher at $4.79⅝.

In Paris the dollar was virtually unchanged an equivalent of 6.58 cents to the franc, and in New York the French currency was .00⅛ cents lower at 6.59 cents.

Hardware Sales Make Some Moderate Gains

NEW YORK, March 27—Sales gains in hardware over 1934 are a little more difficult to maintain, with last year's figures, in themselves, showing considerable recovery.

However, new moderate gains are being quite generally reported, Hardware Age says in its market summary. Spring lines are in active demand and a good number of new stock orders are being sold to retailers.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.94½	.95⅞	.94½	.95⅝	+.01⅜
July	.92⅝	.93¾	.92⅝	.93⅜	+.01¼
September	.92	.93⅜	.91⅞	.92⅞	+.01½
Corn					
May	.78¼	.79⅞	.78¼	.79¼	+.01⅜
July	.73¼	.74⅞	.73⅛	.74⅛	+.01¼
September	.69¼	.70⅝	.69¼	.69⅞	+⅞
Oats					
May	.44¼	.44⅞	.44	.44⅝	+.02
July	.39	.39⅝	.39	.39⅝	+⅞
September	.37⅛	.38⅜	.37¼	.37⅞	+⅞

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.85⅛	.84¾	.85	+⅜
July	.84⅞	.84⅜	.84⅝	+½

Carrier Corp. Elects

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Stockholders of Carrier Corporation, at the annual meeting approved an increase in the authorized number of shares from 500,000 to 1,000,000. New directors elected were Paul Stamm, former partner in Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., and E. C. Wampler of Lawrence, Stern & Co.

Auto Accessories

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Plants have cut auto accessories operations sharply in recent weeks from peak weeks of January and February, reflecting the completion of orders for first quarter delivery according to a survey by Fitch Publishing Co.

Bendix Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corp. reports 1934 net profit of $1,903,120 compared with profit of $1,342,891 in 1933.

Demand for Wool Is Better Than Average in Week

Sales Show Improvement and Trade Is Encouraged Over Outlook

The demand for wool continues of better than average volume, during the last week. Total sales have been close to 9,000,000 pounds, including the independent dealers, and the demand continues good this week. Altogether, the call for wool is better than had been expected a few weeks ago, and the trade is encouraged over the outlook.

A calculation based on known sales since the first of the year and prorated to the stocks which were reported at the first of January indicates that there have been sold all told since the first of this year close to 90,000,000 pounds of wool.

It would appear, therefore, that stocks of wool at the first of April, including stocks held in the hands of the growers, will not greatly exceed 175,000,000 pounds, as contrasted with former predictions of fully 200,000,000 pounds.

The current week has opened with a continuing good demand, sales here and in the country on Monday exceeding 2,000,000 pounds for the day, while yesterday found the market still active.

With reference to the civilian demand for goods, there are varying reports from the piecegoods markets but it is evident from the continuing demand from the mills generally, both worsted and woolen, that there is some interest on the part of the civilian trade.

As regards the Government orders for goods, which since the first of the year were estimated to call for the equivalent of 40,000,000 pounds of wool, it is asserted that the mills are fairly well covered.

Gradually, shearing will now proceed northward, becoming fairly general in another month and getting into full swing in May. The pressure of the new clip wool on the market will determine how strong the present buying movement in piecegoods really is.

Sales continue chiefly of the fine and fine medium types which have, however, shown more disposition to broaden onto the better descriptions of wool.

Scoured wools keep moving moderately well at steady rates, although it seems to be difficult to secure advances when asking prices are moved up.

London closed yesterday with prices generally par to 7½ per cent below the previous closing rates, merinos and low crossbreds being least affected, prices being slightly above the opening levels. During the sales, 87,000 bales were sold and 78,000 bales were withdrawn. England took 50,500 bales and the continent 36,500 bales.

Mohair is rather slow of sale but steady in price. Shearing is progressing in the Southwest, and the new spring clip of about 5,000,000 pounds will bring total available stocks to about 11,000,000 pounds.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch ..	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16
Com paper	¾%	¾%	1 1/16
Bar silver	61c	61⅛c	33 7/16
Time loans—60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days ..	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	¾@1
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅞@¾
5-6 months..	⅜@¼	1@¼	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	7/16@½	7/16@½	⅞@¾
3 mos bills ..	7/16@½	7/16@½	⅞
Bar silver	28 1/16d	28⅞d	19 15/16d
Bar gold	145s 3d	145s 7d	134s 7d

Boston Quotations

Call money ..	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper ..	1¾@2	2 @2¼	1¾@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bucharest	6
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen ...	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City ...	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis ...	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ...	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco .	3	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	2	Vienna	4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.79½	$4.78⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.79⅝	4.78⅝	8.2397
France—franc ..	.0659½	.0659⅝	.0663
Belgium—belga ..	.2157	.1980	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc ..	.3254	.3235	.3267
Italy—lira	.0824	.0823½	.0881
Germany—mark .	.4017	.4017	.4033
Holland—florin ..	.6756	.6758	.6808
Sweden—krona ..	.2476	.2465	.4537
Norway—krone ..	.2411	.2402	.4537
Denmark—krone .	.2142	.2135	.4537
Spain—peseta ...	.1367	.1366	.3267
Greece—drachma .	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g .	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0418½	.0418½	.0418
Finland—fnm'k ..	.0212½	.0212½	.0428
Hungary—pengo .	.2980	.2980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo .	.0433	.0433	.0748
Roumania—leu ..	.0100	.0100	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar.	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol .	.4903	.5000	*
Shanghai—dol ...	.4000	.4000	*
India—rupee	.3613	.3616	.6180
Japan—yen	.2815	.2805	.8440
Java—florin	.6778	.6780	.6808
Phil Islnds—peso .	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol .	.5600	.5588	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso ..	.3196	.3186	.7187
Brazil—milreis ..	.0610	.0605	.3025
Chile—peso	.0510	.0509	.2060
Peru—sol	.2290	.2290	.4740
Uruguay—peso ...	.8080	.8085	1.7519
Canada			
Canada—dollar ..	.9966	.9962	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Gasoline Situation Improves

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The gasoline market has strengthened materially on both the pronounced seasonal upturn in demand and the fast improving crude oil situation. Reports from the interior and from the Atlantic coast have been most cheerful.

Commerce and Finance • **Capitalism Seen Doomed Unless Technology Bests Politics** • Business and Industry

India Has Best Trade Prospects Since Year 1930

Produce Prices Are Higher —Earnings Gains Seen —Collections Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, March 27—Business results during the month of January in India have given every indication that the year 1935 began on the most satisfactory basis of any year since that of 1930, according to the United States Trade Commissioner here.

The agricultural outlook, he points out, promises better returns to growers, and both company and individual earnings promise well for the next six months. Considerable optimism is apparent in the market regarding the immediate future of export demand. The credit and collection situation throughout the country continues satisfactory, with a general increase in most produce prices.

The slow recovery in commodity prices has not affected the release of gold hoards by agriculturists. A far greater improvement in crop prices will have to occur before this develops, and such a rise in prices can only come from a greatly improved export demand. Based on the results of 1934, this improvement will have to be about 40 per cent in the value of merchandise exports to take the place of gold.

December foreign trade returns show a decrease in total value of 11,200,000 rupees, compared with November, but an increase of 15,400,000 rupees in comparison with December, 1933. On this latter basis imports increased 11,700,000 rupees and totaled 103,500,000 rupees, while exports increased 1,700,000 rupees and totaled 117,400,000 rupees. Re-exports also increased by 2,000,000 rupees and totaled 4,900,000 rupees, statistics show.

Imports into India from the United States during the month of December, 1934, amounted to 6,220,135 rupees compared with 6,787,577 rupees during the same month in the preceding year, and 6,486,548 rupees in November, 1934. Gains throughout the year were recorded in motor vehicles, electric apparatus, leather and wrought copper, but there were decreases in most other items, the report states.

(Value of rupee in December, 1934 38 cents, U. S.; in December, 1933, 38 cents, U. S.)

Rayon Output Up Sharply While Silk Production Drops

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A marked increase in the production of rayon goods and a similar decrease in silk goods production in the last five years were reported in a summary of a Labor Statistics Bureau report made under the President's order.

Employees averaged 100,400 in the silk and rayon goods industry in the 13 months, August, 1933, to September, 1934, as compared with 132,500 in 1925, 130,500 in 1929 and 86,300 in 1932.

Weekly and hourly earnings fell sharply during the depression. From 1925 to 1929 workers averaged approximately $21 a week, while in 1932 they averaged $13.50. Lowest earnings were for April, 1933, when they were $11.20.

In August, 1934, the percentage of male workers receiving less than 40 cents an hour was: In the South, 42 per cent; in the Middle Atlantic region, 31 per cent; in New England, 26 per cent and in Patterson, 18 per cent.

Little difference is shown between the earnings of workers in Patterson and of workers in New England. But in general the wages of female workers are higher in New England and the wages of certain important groups of males are higher in Patterson.

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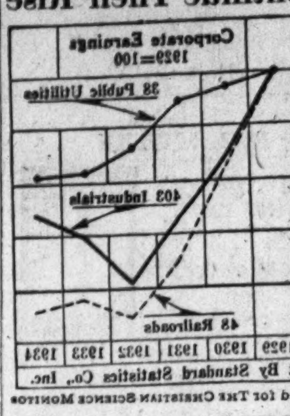
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 15

Industrial Earnings Continue Their Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DESPITE the sharp recovery in the last two years from 1932 lows, corporation incomes are still far below pre-depression levels.

Net earnings of 403 industrial corporations which have published results for 1934, and for which comparable figures are available for the preceding five years, reached a total of $474,029,000 last year, a gain of 40.3 per cent over the $337,891,000 reported for 1933, and of 1420 per cent over the 1932 low level.

As was to be expected, in view of falling rates, rising taxes, and increasing government competition, utility earnings continued in 1934 the steady decline from 1929.

Railroads suffered last year from higher taxes, higher raw materials costs, and partial restoration of previous pay cuts. As a result, they failed to earn fixed charges.

American Woolen Company Officers Are Taken to Task

At the annual meeting yesterday in Springfield, Mass., of the American Woolen Co., President Lionel J. Noah, replying to a stockholder's query, said that his salary was $85,000 a year and that it had been reduced on his own volition by $15,000 in 1932.

Also, according to the Boston News Bureau, Mr. Noah said that he had not visited all of the company's mills and had not been in any of them in 1933 and 1934.

Howard Bennett, a stockholder, attacked the high salaries paid and also criticized the bonus plan by which the three chief officers of the company received $600,000 in bonuses last year in the form of two preferred dividends.

President Noah revealed that Moses B. Pendleton, a vice-president, receives a salary of $50,000 a year, while William B. Warner, chairman of the executive committee, is down for $30,000.

Mr. Bennett also asserted that President Noah owns only 10 shares of common and 10 of preferred; that Mr. Pendleton owns only 10 preferred; and that Mr. Warner holds 310 preferred, and that holdings of the directors are nominal.

Another stockholder, J. J. Healy, also alleging that President Noah was unfamiliar with the details of the company's business, asserted that the latter had never visited any of the mills that had been sold in the last two years.

He suggested that it was time for a change in the company's management, and further declared that the matter of the company's reporting large deficits at the same time it was paying large salaries and bonuses should be taken up with federal or state agencies.

Norfolk Road Calls $35,000,000 Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Norfolk & Western Railway Co. directors voted yesterday to redeem on July 1 the $35,000,000 issue of division first lien and general mortgage 4 per cent bonds due on July 1, 1944, at 105 and accrued interest. About $34,000,000 of these bonds are outstanding.

No new issue is to be sold, but the redemption would be effected in part from cash in possession of the company and in part from bank loans of $10,000,000. Norfolk & Western has at present in cash about $12,000,000, exclusive of large holdings of securities which can probably be disposed of readily.

Payment of the 4 per cent bonds on July 1 will reduce the company's funded debt outstanding to $52,231,532, representing 25 per cent of its outstanding capital obligations, with capital stock representing the remaining 75 per cent. After this issue is called the company will have no securities maturing until 1989, when an issue of $5,000,000 is due. The first consolidated mortgage 4s, of which $41,053,500 is outstanding, mature in 1996.

Insurance Asked For By 874 Loan Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Savings and loan institutions which have applied for insurance protection through the Federal Savings and XX Loan Insurance Corporation represent over $500,000,000 in resources, which would protect each of their investors against loss up to $5000, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The report of the corporation indicates that applications for insurance have been received from 874 different associations, with total assets of $501,881,966.

Of the total number, 147 applicants are state-chartered building and loan associations, with total assets aggregating $227,715,214. It is estimated that the savings of more than 366,000 small investors are held in the institutions which have already been approved for insurance, and that the holdings of more than 700,000 such investors are represented by the 874 building and loan and federal savings and loan associations which have applied for insurance to date.

Coal Trade Finds Revenues of TVA Wholly Inadequate

Three-Year Gross Only $10,000,000 Against $147,000,000 Spent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27 — A glimpse of the budget for the Tennessee Valley Authority reveals a vast discrepancy between expenditures and revenues. Whereas the total actual expenses for the three years ended June 30, 1936, are estimated at $147,000,000, gross receipts from all sources are expected to yield only slightly more than $10,000,000, according to a pamphlet of the National Coal Association.

In creating the TVA two years ago, Congress provided it with $50,000,000 in cash and the permission to issue on its own account, with Government guaranty, $50,000,000 in bonds in the event it needed additional funds for further water power development. The Government's "experiment" in the power and fertilizer business was thus publicized as a self-supporting and ultimately self-liquidating venture.

TVA Cost Uncertain

The TVA has so far not issued any bonds. Last year it was allowed $25,000,000 as one of the agencies permitted to share in the emergency public works funds, making a total of $75,000,000 in cash from the Treasury which the TVA has received to date.

The TVA's estimate of expenses and receipts by the year for the three-year period is as follows:

Total expend's for year ended		Gross rev.
June 30, 1934 (actual)	$13,327,763	862,588
June 30, 1935 (est'd)	70,871,338	3,021,313
June 30, 1936 (est'd)	63,379,964	6,210,000

Commenting on these expenditure figures the National Coal Association points out that they do not measure the total prospective cost of the TVA, which has "neither cost limit nor time limit." For instance, the chairman of the TVA, testifying last year before the congressional committees, "guessed" that $300,000,000 might cover the total cost of TVA's "immediate" dam building and power distribution program, and the fertilizer program and regional development program would be extra.

The total of $147,000,000 for expenditures is allocated into six parts. By far the largest portion—nearly $80,000,000 is for "water control program," under which goes the construction cost of its dams.

TVA assigns 24 per cent of its total, or $35,000,000, to its "electricity program." The cost of the town of Norris is assigned to "regional development."

A look at the potential sources of income of the TVA discloses that it relies on Knoxville to provide nearly 50 per cent of its electric-power revenues this year and next year. The hitch comes due to the fact that the attempted purchase of the privately-owned electric light and power properties at Knoxville from the Tennessee Public Service Company, has not yet been consummated. It is tied up in litigation, and may not be consummated for some time to come, if ever.

Small TVA Revenues

Total revenues for the TVA's electrical operations last year were $812,574, and of this amount $791,182 was received from the Alabama Power Company in payment for the TVA electric power purchased by the Alabama company.

TVA's estimated revenues from electrical operations this year are $2,208,000, of which $1,000,000 is assigned as the prospective income from Knoxville. For 1936 the total revenues from electricity is estimated at $4,800,000, of which $2,000,000 is counted on from Knoxville.

Besides "electrical operations," "revenues" are expected from "fertilizer operations," which are estimated at $570,000 for this year and $1,340,000 for next.

A totaling of the various appropriations for such studies as coal, ceramic research, social studies and agricultural development, says the association, indicates the TVA's flare for research. These items total $2,800,365. Besides this, are separate and individual budgetary items for archeological survey, wild-life studies, basic studies in public health, tree-crops experiments and industries and power-market studies.

Expenditure of more than $250,000 are classified as "employee training." For "sales promotion," TVA budgets $100,000.

Unredeemed U. S. Bonds Total $109,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Missing—$109,000,000 in Government bonds.

Normally, there are $52,000,000 of bonds which have been called for redemption, and on which the interest has ceased, which have never been turned in by their owners.

To these have been added $17,000,000 arising from the first call on the Fourth Liberty 4¼'s on Oct. 15, 1933, and an additional $40,000,000 from the second call of the same issue, on Oct. 15, 1934.

These bonds are still carried as a part of the national debt, under the caption "debt on which interest has ceased."

Alaska Imports Bulk Of Foodstuffs From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—As usual, Alaska in 1934 imported the great bulk of its foodstuff from the States, according to customs figures just compiled. More than 1,500,000 dozens of eggs were brought from the South, 1,500,000 pounds of butter, 4,569,000 pounds of condensed milk, 2,950,000 pounds of fresh beef and veal, 488,000 pounds of fresh game and poultry, 6,000,000 pounds of potatoes and 3,500,000 pounds of fresh vegetables.

Though Alaska has 50,000 square miles of tillable land, little of it is now utilized for agricultural purposes.

Capitalism Can Be Saved Only By Middle Class, Says Pitkin

Those in Saddle Must Abolish Fear of Ruin and Old-Age Poverty, Avers Professor—Predicts Temporary Nonprofit Society

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—If real recovery is to be achieved and if the capitalistic system is to survive, the middle class of America, which is today being ground between the powerful rich and the powerful poor, must be rejuvenated, says Walter B. Pitkin, professor of journalism at Columbia University, in his latest book "Capitalism Carries On."

Declaring that the middle class is not benefiting from the billions of dollars which is being spent by the Government, Professor Pitkin says:

"Criminal and coolie cannot crush capitalist so long as the latter has the ablest people on his side," Professor Pitkin continues. "But to keep the ablest people on his side he must keep them on his pay roll and abolish their fear of ruin and old-age poverty. But capitalists have not been doing so. The result is a slow but unmistakable revolt of middle-class people, especially the engineers and teachers. Unless the leaders of capitalism come quickly to realize the danger of this secession, they may jeopardize the entire system.

"Scores of small middle-class groups are now active against the old order. On the whole, however, their thoughts surpass their acts; for their leaders are chiefly thinkers, not doers. Give them one leader, though, and their ideas will bear sudden fruit. The hour is perfect. For five years, capitalists have been deploring five year plans and all other varieties too. Five years of drift have disgusted tens of thousands who have clung to the old order faithfully, only to see its leaders fail them."

Technology Aids Middle Class

"All technology, more by accident than by design," Professor Pitkin states, "is moving toward the re-establishment of the middle class. At the same time, all politics moves in the opposite direction, namely, toward mass rule. If technology gains on politics, then we shall soon see capitalism purged of financial racketeering and economic imperialism: a new middle class will take the reins of power. But if politics prevail over technology, then capitalism will end abruptly; some form of collectivism will take its place, and the middle class will remain where it now is, dead and buried.

"The middle class lacks numbers," Professor Pitkin continues. "The dolesters can outvote it. Once in control, they will impose taxes to feed themselves. Then the middle class will rapidly break down and be reduced to impalpable dust between upper and nether millstones.

"Capitalists must accept, at least for the present, the inevitable rise of a nonprofit society parallel to and outside of the profit system," according to Professor Pitkin. "However repugnant this may seem," he adds, "it is better to deal with it as it is, otherwise grave complications must follow.

"Years must pass before the millions now outside the capitalist system in America can be re-employed in profitable enterprises. Possibly many of these millions never can be taken back. Nobody yet knows the eventual trend here, for the situation is without parallel in all history.

"During this long transitional period," the author continues, "capitalism must solve the debt problem and the waste problem, not only of individual enterprises, but also of the community at large, for debt restricts buying power, which, in turn, restricts industrial expansion and the sale of services, the latter alone offering enormous employment possibilities. Next in rank come the colossal wastes of natural resources, such as petroleum, timber, natural gas, farm soil, and so on. Capitalism might restore prosperity to all worthy citizens within ten years if its leaders could master these problems alone.

Must Speed Up Credit

"As prosperity depends largely upon the tempo of making, selling, and using goods and services, capitalism must speed up credit for the creating of wealth and the rendering of services." Professor Pitkin declares. "New laws," he says, "may be necessary to force frozen capital into channels which lead to sure, useful results.

"Plainly, all capital now in the country is needed for new enterprises in the United States. So the movement of funds to alien enterprises must be prohibited, with severe penalties for violations. Goods must be produced for home consumption, first and foremost.

"Capitalism," in the opinion of Professor Pitkin, "will carry on smoothly if it shows at least as clear a grasp of realities as the capitalists of 50 years ago exhibited. It will attain this clarity," he adds, "only if it retains both the loyalty and the services of the middle class."

The World's Business

Belgium's Difficulties

THE recent decline in the pound was the last straw that broke little Belgium's back. That country had been put through the wringer of deflation for several long years. It had been struggling to compete with countries on depreciating and depreciated exchanges. Britain is its main competitor. When the competitive advantage was widened by a new depreciation of the pound, the army of speculators knew that Belgium's difficulties would be increased. Therefore they began to sell the belga short. Belgium took counter action in placing restrictions on dealings in foreign exchange and gold. And there, for the present, is how the situation now stands.

Belgium is dependent upon foreign trade. But trade, of course, goes to the cheapest seller—other things, such as quality, being equal. Belgium's competitors have been able to undersell Belgium because they have depreciated their currencies. Three great countries have adopted this method of cheapening the price of their goods as expressed in foreign currencies. They are the United States, Great Britain and Japan. This is the percentage of depreciation of all three:

Great Britain	42 per cent
United States	41 " "
Japan	67 " "
Belgium	0 " "

How does such depreciation affect trade? Let us think of the United States before its 41 per cent depreciation. It is engaged in buying cement from Belgium. That cement cost 1000 belgas in Belgium. That would be $140 prior to Mr. Roosevelt's devaluation. When the merchandise was received in America, the importer presented an invoice and paid duty assessed on the basis of the value he paid for it of $140. After dollar devaluation, however, 1000 belgas equaled $230. Thus the American was compelled to pay 40 per cent more for Belgian cement. This is the situation which has met Belgian manufacturers as a result of depreciated currencies. Importers have been compelled to turn to other countries for their supplies.

The effect on Belgium is indicated in its export statistics. Depreciation started in Britain in September, 1931. Below is a table showing Belgian exports for October, 1931 as compared with the same month in 1932, 1933, and 1934.

(mill. francs)	
1931	1,071
1932	736
1933	614
1934	595

The table, however, is not truly indicative of the special troubles which have beset Belgium. For world trade in general has fallen off. A better register is factory output. While Great Britain has increased its production over 30 per cent, Belgium has gone down 15 per cent. Depreciation accounts in the main for the contrast. Belgium has been trying to hammer down its costs at home in order to reduce the prices of its goods to the level of its depreciated currency competitors. This has involved the country in a deflationist cycle. Lower prices depend upon lower costs. Lower costs mean lower wages. Lower wages mean less demand for goods at home. In trying to overcome the advantages enjoyed by its competitors in foreign trade Belgium has thus damaged its home market.

What Belgium will do in the future is fairly clear. The exchange market speaks for itself. Since Belgium has put a brake on the exchange market, the belga has been slipping in its exchange value with other currencies. Par is 23 cents. Yesterday it closed at 19.8 cents. Like its competitors, Belgium is allowing its currency to depreciate. Few observers imagined that Belgium would be content long to pursue its unequal struggle. Deflation can be pursued only so far. The limit is marked by social unrest. Much resistance to deflationary measures has been reported from time to time in Belgium. Depreciation of the belga shows that it is now seeking the readjustment of export prices to competitive levels in the exchange market instead of in the wage market.

It seems doubtful whether Belgium will simply allow the belga to depreciate. A depreciating (present tense) currency is like a ship without an anchor. Only Britons so far have shown a confidence in human management by a monetary authority equal to that bestowed in the past on the automatic management provided by the gold standard. In Belgium the prospects favor devaluation à la Roosevelt. That is to say, Belgium, after allowing the price of the belga to sink in terms of gold, may fix that price at a new level, so returning to the gold standard. That would accomplish two purposes: abolish the exchange differential against Belgian exporters and avoid the risks of slipping further and further into depreciation. Britain, it would seem, is pushing Belgium into this course. I am not thinking particularly of the initial impetus coming from the decline in the pound. But, on top of that, she has increased the tariffs on a number of elementary iron and steel products, effective today—products that constitute one major category of Belgian exports.

In the event of Belgian devaluation, the repercussions on Belgium's sister nations in the so-called gold bloc (or the nations which still maintain the foreign exchange value of their currencies at the predepression ratios) will become interesting. Like Belgium, all of them tell the same deflationary story, and for the same reasons.

H. B. K.

Sees Nonprofit Era

Walter B. Pitkin
Professor of Journalism at Columbia University

Federal Spending in Year to Date Passes $5,000,000,000 Point

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Government spending in the current fiscal year has passed the $5,000,000,000 point.

Today's Treasury statement, covering operations through March 25, showed outlays since July 1 of $5,006,456,143.

More than half this amount went to expenditures classed as "emergency," which took $2,574,490,002. General Government expenses amounted to $2,431,966,140.

Total expenditures for the corresponding period last year were $4,709,435,397.

The current deficit of $2,179,290,383 was almost $250,000,000 under the comparable figure of last year when the Government was "in the red" to the extent of $2,428,241,684.

Increased receipts accounted for the lower deficit.

Through March 25 the Government had collected $2,827,165,760 as compared with $2,281,193,713 last year. The largest increase was shown by income taxes which were $195,000,000 ahead of last year's figures.

February Building Permits Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—The number and value of building permits in February have shown a marked increase as compared with the like month of 1934, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

There was an increase of 39.7 per cent in the number and an increase of 32.2 per cent in the estimated value of building operations comparing February, 1935, with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The number and estimated value of new residential buildings doubled comparing these two months. Sizable increases were also shown in both the number and cost of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations and repairs. These comparisons are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 775 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The per cent of change from February, 1934, to February, 1935, is shown in the following table:

Type of building	No.	Est. cost
New residential	†102.3	†99.3
New nonresidential	†38.9	†11.2
Additions, alterations, repairs	†34.8	†30.4
	†39.7	†32.2

Permits were issued in February for 2833 family-dwelling units in new buildings, an increase of 137.0 per cent as compared with February of last year.

†Increase.

Land Bank Loans Interest Rate Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Effective April 1, 1935, new loans made by the Federal land banks will bear 4½ per cent interest per annum where made through national farm loan associations and 5 per cent where made directly by the banks, according to an announcement by the Farm Credit Administration governor, W. I. Myers.

Governor Myers pointed out that these are the lowest rates at which the Federal land banks have ever made loans.

The interest rate reduction on new Federal land bank loans will not affect the 5 per cent interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans which are made on either first or second mortgage security in amounts up to 75 per cent of the appraised normal value of the farm property.

Texas Is Now Developing Pinto Bean and Broomcorn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—In line with the trend toward crop diversification in the Great Plains agricultural section, the lowly Pinto bean and broomcorn are two crops making strong bids for a place in the West Texas sun. In the last two years these crops have proved themselves adaptable and good cash producers.

In the case of the Pintos, they have been found to require no more water than crops usually identified with the area, are good producers in the available soil and the price fluctuation of the beans is not as variable as some staple crops.

Planted in late May or early June, they are matured and harvested in time for the usual fall plowing of wheat land and have proved themselves good cover crops, preventing wind and water erosion.

World Consumption Of Tin Shows Drop During Past Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27 — World consumption of tin in manufacture for the year ended January 31, 1935, was 130,300 tons compared with 135,300 tons in the previous year, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council.

The world's apparent consumption amounted to 118,510 tons in the year ended January, 1935, compared with 126,446 tons in the previous year.

The following table shows the apparent consumption of the countries which consumed more than 5000 tons in the 12 months under review:

	Year Ended Jan. 1935	Year Ended Jan. 1934	Decrease or Increase Percentage
United States	44,748	57,835	—22.6
United Kingdom	21,023	20,109	+ 4.5
Germany	9,710	10,234	— 5.1
France	9,272	9,899	— 6.3
U. S. S. R.	5,943	3,546	+67.6
Other countries	27,814	24,823	+12.0
Apparent total world consumption	118,510	126,446	— 6.3
World consumption in manufacture (approximate)	130,300	135,300	— 3.7
Approximate depletion of consumers stocks	11,800	8,900	

The most noteworthy increase occurred in Russia whose consumption of 5943 tons of tin in the 12-month period ended January, 1935, was 67.6 per cent higher than in the previous 12 months. Consumption in Japan increased by 17 per cent to 3927 tons; in India 9.1 per cent to 2200 tons; Canada 35.5 per cent to 1828 tons; Sweden 23.4 per cent to 1743 tons; and Spain 16 per cent to 1570 tons. Decreases of 22.6 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively, are shown for the United States, Germany and France and consumption in Belgium decreased by 21.4 per cent to 1280 tons.

Demand for Steel This Week Reflects Minor Contraction

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Despite the continued unsettling influence of political developments, steel demand this week reflects only minor contraction, says Iron Age. The requirements of tin plate consumers are definitely increasing, and buying of other finished steel products is fairly well sustained.

It is thus indicated that steel consumption is holding at a relatively high level, as scarcely any material is being stocked by users.

Steel ingot production has declined only fractionally, or from 47 to 46½ per cent of capacity. The Chicago and Cleveland districts are the only major producing centers to reflect any contraction this week. Activity at Chicago has declined from 47½ to 47 per cent, while production at Cleveland has dropped from 58 to 54 per cent. Output at Detroit has risen from 83 to 90 per cent.

In the Pittsburgh, Valley, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Birmingham districts production is unchanged.

Tin plate production has again been increased, and is now estimated at 90 per cent of theoretical capacity. Cold reducing units are running full and are booked far in advance.

Tin plate shipments are not keeping pace with production, but output is based entirely upon releases. Sheet production is off five points to 65 per cent, and strip mill schedules have suffered a similar contraction to 50 per cent.

Electric Output Makes New Record

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27 — Electricity production for the week ended last Saturday was 1,724,763,000 kilowatt hours, which is the highest figure for this week on record. The previous peak for the corresponding period established in 1930 was more than 1,000,000 units below this figure.

Output compared with the preceding week of this year, however, dropped about 3,500,000 kilowatt hours along with slight decreases noted in other industrial indices.

Figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute show the percentage gains over last year dropped in all sections of the country except in the Southern States and Rocky Mountain district when compared with the gains recorded in the week of March 16. For the first time in many months, a geographic division—the Pacific coast—registered a decrease in output from the 1934 figure.

Western Farm Finance Situation Is Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., March 27 — Evidence that the farm finance situation in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming is improving is seen in the monthly report of the Federal Land Bank of Omaha—which serves this district.

From Feb. 15 to March 15, farmers in these states sent in a total of $4,089,003 in payments on loans —an average of $1,000,000 a week.

Of this sum, $243,804 was to apply on loan principals, although payment on principal is not required until July, 1938, if interest and taxes are kept up.

Engineers Public Service Income Less

The Engineering Public Service Company, a holding company whose income is derived exclusively from interest and dividends, largely on securities of subsidiaries, received total income of $1,260,612 in 1934, compared with $2,354,178 in 1933.

After deduction of expenses, taxes and interest charges, there was a balance of $1,103,142 available for preferred dividend requirements of $2,322,526. In 1933 this balance amounted to $2,141,796.

The entire bank debt of the parent company, totaling $800,000 on Dec. 31, 1933, was paid during 1934.

New England Had Pre-Boom Slump, Survey Reveals

Include Most Important Lines, 105 in Number—Lead U. S. in Down Trend

While a number of New England's leading industries lost in sales volume and in their percentage of the country's production in their classifications in the years which culminated in the 1929 "boom," a few of them made a relatively better showing in the subsequent depression years.

The "leaders" which slumped in New England during the period of post-war prosperity, and lost ground more rapidly here than in the country as a whole, were 105 in number, and included some of New England's largest and most important classifications, such as boots and shoes and textiles.

The industries which showed a relatively better condition during the first two years of the depression, as measured by the latest available figures—the Census of Manufactures for 1931—were nine in number. They were all relatively small industries, such as wooden cigar boxes, paper bags, brooms, and fire extinguishers.

These and many other similarly surprising and important facts about trends in New England industries are disclosed by the recently completed survey made by the bureau of business research of Boston University in co-operation with the New England Council. The survey was undertaken in an effort to determine in what classifications of New England industry losses were occurring, and where remedial measures should be applied.

Dollar Decline of 41 per cent

The 105 classifications of New England industry which lost both in sales volume and in rank (percentage of the country's total volume in their classifications) did a volume of business amounting to $1,576,254,057 in 1929, or 41 per cent less than in 1919, the report reveals. These 105 lines of New England industry represented one third of New England's manufacturing volume in 1929. They showed a decline in dollar volume from $3,781,144,621 in 1919 to $2,204,890,564 in 1929, a decrease of 41 per cent.

In 1919 these lines represented 52 per cent of the volume of New England's industry but this figure fell to 34 per cent in 1929. The number of persons employed by these classifications was 281,704 less in 1929 than in 1919, a loss of 35 per cent, and the wages paid in 1929 were $265,722,171 less than in 1919, representing a loss of 29 per cent.

The total decline in volume of these 105 classifications of industry in New England amounts to more than double the total net decline for all lines of New England industry during the same period, according to the report.

Nine of the 105 classifications of industry are in the 24 largest types of New England industry which account for more than 60 per cent of the manufacturing volume. Five of these nine represent the largest subdivisions of New England's textile industry, cotton goods, woolen goods, knit goods, silk and rayon, and textile machinery. The other four are the boot and shoe, rubber footwear, jewelry, and meat packing industries.

Wage Comparisons

In 31 of the classifications of industry the census figures show higher per capita earnings for labor in New England than in the country as a whole for the same industries in both 1919 and 1929. In 18 classifications the figures show lower per capita earnings of labor in 1919 and higher in 1929 than for the country as a whole. In 35 classifications there were lower earnings of labor in both census years, and in 21 classifications, the figures showed higher per capita earnings of labor in 1919 but lower in 1929 than for the country.

In 75 of these 105 industries which have declined in rank in relation to the country as a whole, the ratio of total wages paid to total value of products is higher for New England in 1929 than for the country as a whole, according to the report.

"It is apparent, however, that the permanent rehabilitation of many of these industries can be secured only through the removal of hampering restrictions and the creation of favorable conditions which will enable New England manufacturers to compete upon an equitable basis with manufacturers in other sections of the country. Certain handicaps must be overcome or minimized and every effort made to secure protection against low wage competition in other sections of the country and from abroad," the report concluded.

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